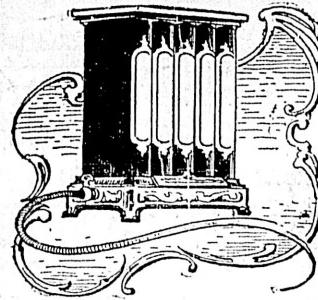


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Call in and let us explain the economical merits of some exceptionally fine Heaters just placed in stock.

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Are made a specialty of here. This season we have surpassed ourselves in a truly grand display:

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An immense variety, all splendid value.

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CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

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The Family Cash Grocery

HIS GIFT



must be something useful or it will not be appreciated for the average man despises "frippery," although, of course, he does not look a Gift-Horse in the mouth. Sagacious women invariably let their gifts for the opposite sex take the shape of something serviceable, like Cravats, Gloves, etc. A visit to this up-to-date Men's Store will offer you many excellent ideas. Here are three good Xmas suggestions, either of which could not fail to please the recipient:

House Coats or Smoking Jackets \$5 to \$12

All the newest and most exclusive designs and shades, browns, greens, reds, blues, grays, etc., some with reversible checked cuffs and collar; others piped and trimmed in the most stylish manner; all A1 values.

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All the popular colors: Reds, greens, browns, checks, over-checks, etc. Extremely handsome Gowns at \$10.50; lovely Tussore Silk, natural shade Dressing Gowns at \$13.00; exceptional values.

Bath Robes \$5.50

The very latest and most up-to-the-minute ideas in Bath Robes for the choice dresser; Oriental shades predominate. More positive bargains are beyond realization than discerning shoppers will meet with here.

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The Daily Colonist:

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed \$1.75, for which send me the Colonist for one month, and one of your Combination Wall Maps.

Name

Address

Russian Student Disorders.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—Student disorders have again broken out at the university here for the first time in several months. Today police entered the university buildings and dispersed a meeting of students. Over one hundred arrests were made. This afternoon the streets surrounding the

university were patrolled by mounted police, who dispersed little knots of students as they formed, occasionally making use of their whips.

Northern Bank Dividend.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—The Northern bank has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the half year ending December 1.

GOLDFIELD PEOPLE WELCOME TROOPS

All Orderly and Quiet in Nevada Town—Western Federation Indignant

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 7.—The United States troops arrived this afternoon and were warmly received by crowds of citizens. Everything is quiet and orderly.

Governor Sparks did not come to Goldfield as originally intended, but sent Capt. Wilcox, a Spanish-American war veteran on his staff, as his personal representative.

There was intense, but suppressed, excitement in Goldfield last night over the expected arrival of United States troops in the camp today. Union hall was filled until midnight with miners discussing the situation.

President McKinnon, of the local miners' union, a brother-in-law of Wm. D. Haywood, is in charge of the miners' camp again. Vincent St. John has been in the hospital for several weeks as a result of a gunshot wound received in a duel between himself and another labor leader.

Sheriff Ingalls, who is out of town, said before leaving that the call for troops was made over his head. The sheriff is one of the owners of a large resort in Goldfields, which is patronized extensively by the miners.

Under-Sheriff Bucknight and nearly all the country officers have signed a protest against troops coming to Goldfield, and sent it to the governor. Some of the mine officers expressed the opinion last night that the coming of the troops means a permanent garrison at Goldfield. It was declared that the plan had been under consideration for several months, and that a number of applications have been made by the mine owners throughout the state for such action by the war department.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners in this city, it was agreed to levy an assessment upon the members of the union for the benefit of the Goldfield strikers.

The possibility of securing a congressional investigation of President Roosevelt's action in sending troops to Goldfield, at the request of Governor Sparks, of Nevada, was discussed and it was practically decided to bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

"The action of the president in sending troops to Goldfield was the result of a pre-arranged conspiracy between Wall street interests and Governor Sparks," declared acting president Mahoney, after the executive session. "There was absolutely no need for such action."

FORCEFUL JAPAN

Hon. C. S. Hyman Says Nippon Will Monopolize Trade of Orient—China a mere Vasal

London, Ont., Dec. 7.—For the first time since his return home, Mr. Hyman was permitted to see newspaper men yesterday.

He said he was feeling much better. For months he suffered from insomnia and it was really not until he started for home that it was possible for him to sleep as he formerly did. He said he would have to be very careful for some time yet.

"There will be no war between Japan and the United States," said Mr. Hyman. "Such war is unnecessary in Japan's interests, and Japan knows it. But just as surely as American policy of exclusion is carried out, just so surely Japan will secure all the trade in the Orient."

While in Japan, Mr. Hyman heard no talk of war, but he could not fail to notice that all Japanese have a "chip on the shoulder" air. They feel their power mightily. Japanese are not worrying about what Canada or the United States are doing, but are keeping track of every move being made.

When at Nagasaki he saw a vessel of 14,000 tons burden launched, which, in his opinion, excelled anything he had seen in the Orient. This will be an idea of how the Japanese are going ahead. China is merely a vassal of Japan. Heaven alone knows what will happen there in five years, for China cannot go along as she is. If the United States excludes Japanese, it will merely mean that when the act of exclusion is passed the United States and Canada will be passing an act to cut off the mighty trade of the east. Japan will not go to war with the United States or Canada. She will simply use her commercial position in the east to shut us out of our trade there.

This is a mighty problem. If we are shut out by Japan, what is to become of the Canadian Pacific Line of boats. How will the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific be effected?

Regarding his intentions, Mr. Hyman said he could say nothing, as yet all depends on his health.

W. J. Mitchell's Will.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—The will of the late William James Mitchell, former wholesale druggist, has just been filed for probate and disposes of \$102,297.99. His estate in Ontario is \$46,229.18. His son, Harold W. Mitchell, and his brother, Harrold Mitchell, both of Winnipeg, and his daughter, Inez C. Broughall, of Toronto, are executors and trustees. The income from the estate is to be divided equally among two sons, Harold and Edward, and one daughter, Inez C. Broughall, and each is to receive \$5,000 at the end of five years. Mrs. Marle Mitchell, wife of Harold, and Mrs. Florence Mitchell, wife of Edward, each receive legacies of \$15 per month during the life of their husbands. At the end of five years each receive legacies of \$500.

Vain Race With Death.

Saskatoon, Sask., Dec. 7.—Hector La Chapelle, a homesteader, living 75 miles from here, arrived in the city last night in charge of friends, and expired a few minutes later in the city hospital. His death was a most tragic affair. La Chapelle on Thursday was working with a threshing machine and got his hand caught in the machinery and the member was literally torn from the socket. The nearest physician was absent, and as every moment was of vital importance to the homesteader, owing to danger of bleeding to death, the party hastily left for the long drive to Saskatoon. They arrived here last night, but La Chapelle expired a few minutes later. The body was taken back to Zealandia today, where he leaves a wife and two babies.

SCAFFOLD IS READY

Execution of Gowland, the Killarney Murderer, to Take Place on Friday Next

Morden, Man., Dec. 7.—Contractor Ergo returned to Winnipeg after superintending the erection of the scaffold for the execution of Lawrence Gowland, the Killarney murderer, on December 13th. It is within an enclosure 12 by 14 feet, adjoining the jail. An executioner has been secured, but his name is being kept a secret.

Gowland is but little moved by the closeness of his doom. He is always in good spirits, sleeps a good deal, eats heartily and talks freely with his guards on various subjects. He discusses his fate without concern, and without an expression of regret. Four clergymen are in constant attendance. Gowland spends considerable time reading, chiefly religious books. An effort has been made by some leading citizens, opposed to hanging, to secure a reprieve, but little hope is held out for the condemned man.

Ottawa Sawmill Shut Down.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—J. R. Booth's sawmill, employing over 600 men, has been closed down. Other local lumber manufacturers have also discontinued operations for the season. In all nearly twelve hundred men are affected by the closing down of the mills. All mill owners agree that this year has been hardly as good as last, but in some mills an equal amount of lumber has been sawn.

HARBOR WORKS FOR FAR EASTERN PORTS

Millions Being Spent in Development of Several Ports of Japan

Millions of dollars are being expended in harbor works at Japanese ports despite the impoverished state of the nation. At Kobe the greatest works are under way, and pending their completion there is difficulty in handling the trade of the port, and local journals are pointing out that the handicap during the interregnum of seven years may drive business to rival ports. In this connection, the Japan Chronicle of Kobe, says:

"Not much has been heard about the new harbor works scheme for Moji, but the plans are completed for its construction, and although the scheme is not such an ambitious one as that for Kobe, it is likely to prove a formidable rival. The trade of Moji, both in imports and exports, has shown a steady increase during the past few years, though the value of its exports for the nine months ended September 30, 1906, amounted to 7,662,359 yen for Kobe, while Moji's imports amounted to 1,625,205 yen, compared with the sum of 13,622,579 yen for Kobe—the highest total in Japan. At present it looks as if the trade of Kobe may be interfered with, while that at Moji will continue as before during the building of the respective harbor works. The Moji undertaking is to be constructed at Okubo, a most suitable harbor. Like the new Kobe harbor, that at Moji will have four quays, the latter having, in addition, a spacious dry dock attached. But whereas these jetties at Moji will all be 600 feet in length those at Kobe range from 420 feet to 3,660 feet. These figures in themselves are sufficient to indicate the difference in the extent of the two schemes; but it is expected that Moji harbor, small by comparison as the figures suggest, will be in working order before that at Kobe; and the fact that the former is being built with foreign capital and under foreign superintendence interest to the progress and development of the two schemes. Both Kobe and Moji are paying a high price for their harbor works, and it remains to be seen which will prove the better investment for the municipalities concerned.

"The recent completion, after five or six years' work, of the Nagoya harbor and the opening of that busy port to foreign trade is a matter of no little concern to Kobe, and it is more probable that some of the foreign shipping of Kobe will now find its way to the Aichi port. These matters are worth considering in view of the threatened disorganization of Kobe trade during the coming seven years—and with the Osaka "white elephant" so close at hand, it would never do to be too sanguine that the first stage of the Kobe harbor works will be completed within the time specified. We hope it may be so, and that in the meantime wise counsels will prevail in the settlement of the serious difficulty that has arisen. Certain it is that unless something effective is done Kobe will find it difficult to retain its present position as the leading port for import trade, and a check will have been given to the remarkable progress which has been shown of late."

—
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Speaks of "Alliance Between British Lion and Japanese Crown"

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Speaking at the Liberal nominating convention here, Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterized Mr. Borden as an opportunist in abetting the reintroduction of racial prejudices in British Columbia. "He would say to British Columbia: 'I do not share your sentiments. So long as I have the honor to be the adviser of this excellency, never will I do anything to endanger the alliance between the British lion and the Japanese crown.'

—
STANDS BY JAPAN

Chicago Man of Seventy-one Who Never Missed a Day's Pay in Forty-five Years

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Robert G. Lucas, 71 years old, resigned his position in the office of the American Express company last night, ending a 45-year term of service for the company, in which time he has never missed a day's pay. For 70 years Mr. Lucas had no need of the attention of a physician. Less than a year ago he felt a decline in health and began treatment. His throat has become affected by smoking. Overwork also is credited for his general failing off in health.

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Sale of Cocaine.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will ask the Dominion government to forbid the sale of cocaine except on an order from duly qualified physicians. It is claimed that the people of New York state addicted to the cocaine habit come to Canada for a supply because the law in that state is prohibitive.

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Deporting Bulgarians.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—That the four hundred destitute Bulgarians who have been a city charge for a few days must be deported was the decision of the board of control yesterday. Fifty of them refused an offer of work at North Bay, the city offering to provide money to pay their fares to

SUNDAY CLOSING IN KANSAS CITY

Actors and Actresses Haled to Court on Charge of Breaking the Law

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7.—Drastic measures were taken here today to enforce the Sunday closing law. The grand jury indicted 228 traveling actors and actresses and employees of local theatres charged with violating the Missouri law forbidding labor on Sunday. Of this number 141 were arrested and gave bond for \$200 each, while the others evaded the officers and left the city without being apprehended.

The court room presented an unusual and almost ludicrous appearance when the persons arrested were lined up before Judge Wallace to give bonds. Many of the performers went directly from the matinees to the court house, and had not an opportunity to remove the paint from their faces. About one-third of them were women, many of them chorus girls.

The announcement had been made that the arrests would come at the conclusion of the matinee performances. When the deputy sheriffs learned that the actors and actresses at some of the houses were preparing to leave town, they concentrated their forces at the Century, a vaudeville burlesque house. When the performers made a rush together to leave the theatre the officers detained all they could, but many escaped.

A fight for Sunday closing has been waged by Judge Wallace for several weeks. He recently ordered theatrical managers to close on Sunday. They refused to do so, and secured a temporary injunction preventing his interference with their performances. The federal court dissolved this injunction, and Judge Wallace sought the indictment to force compliance. It is his intention to have the managers and players indicted each week and to arrest them and place them under individual bonds.

Coming to Victoria

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—Samson Walker, ex-M.P.P. for North Winnipeg, left with Mrs. Walker and family to spend the winter in Victoria.

Regina Prisoner's Escape

Regina, Dec. 7.—A prisoner named W. Irton, alias Redding, who was sent to Regina from Estevan, escaped from the guard room at the barracks yesterday morning and is still at large. Keys were left lying about, it is alleged, and the man unlocked the door and escaped without difficulty. It is suspected that a policeman assisted in his escape, and three members of the force are now under arrest.

INSURANCE COLLAPSE

Excelsior Company at New York Applies to Court for Voluntary Bankruptcy

New York, Dec. 7.—The Excelsior Fire Insurance company, for which Attorney-General Jackson sought a receiver on Tuesday, applied to the Supreme Court today for voluntary bankruptcy.

The application was made through T. B. Armstrong, John Jenkins and other directors of the corporation. Justice Truax appointed J. Campbell as referee to investigate its merits. Among the assets claimed by the insurance company is a deposit of \$13,000 in the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, which the directors of the bank repudiated as "fictitious" on October 29, the day the bank closed. The incorporators of the insurance company included Wm. Gow and Howard Maxwell, who were indicted in connection with the suspensions of several of the Brooklyn banks.

Japan's Finances

Tokio, Dec. 7.—A final agreement has been reached with regard to the financial policy to be maintained during the fiscal year 1908-09. It involves an increase of the taxes on oil cake, sugar and tobacco, wherefrom it is expected to realize \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 yen.

The government has also decided to reduce its extraordinary expenditure, including it to meet its liabilities. Yoshirō Sakata, Minister of Finance, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, said that the department of finance is now confident that after 1910 Japan's financial position will be such as to enable the government to undertake the work of development on a larger scale.

Want Football in Brazil.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Cornell Association football team has received an offer to play in Brazil

MEN'S GIFTS

Must be useful and up-to-the minute or they are not appreciated. They will be exactly right if purchased here. Just a hint or so—

Cravats from 50c

Very "fetching" Neckwear; all the latest and most exclusive ideas.

Smoking Jackets \$3.50 to \$15.00

Every Coat in our immense stock represents the very latest and most popular design.

Dressing Gowns \$7.50 to \$15.00

Strictly up-to-date in every minute detail, particularly desirable Gowns.

Bath Robes from \$5.00

This might be termed "The Men's Gift Shop," overflowing as it is with stylish wearables smart men delight in.

SEA & GOWEN'S

The Gentlemen's Store
64 Government St.
Victoria, B. C.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

Yates Street, 2 Doors from cor. of Douglas Street

Prices of Watches will be found cheaper than any firm in the East, besides a

Reduction of 20%

Will be taken off. This will only last a few days, having more stock than our premises will hold.

Fancy a Silver Watch, hunting case, for.....\$6.00

Fancy a solid 14-kt. Gold Watch for.....\$25.00

Elther Waltham, Elgin, or any other first-class make.

Fancy a solid silver half stamped Tea Set, four pieces, for.....\$68.50

Worth \$100. Queen Anne pattern.

Fancy Cut Glass, the finest quality in the world at 25 per cent. reduction for this week only.

Ladies and gentlemen have only to leave a small deposit on any articles in our store. Receipts will be given and goods kept to end of the year.

Any person not feeling that he has a good bargain can have their cash returned on demand.

Yours for ever,

Stoddart's Jewelry Store
Yates Street, 2 Doors from Douglas Street

We Have a Purchaser

For a small paying business in the city who will buy outright or who is willing to invest anything up to \$1,000.

HERBERT CUTHBERT AND COMPANY

616 Fort St. Telephone 1610.

Diamond-Pearl Rings

A handsome gift to a friend at a moderate cost, yet the quality of the very best.

Twin Rings from... \$15.00

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THE J. M. WHITNEY CO. JEWELLERS
1003 GOVERNMENT ST.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

"The Pilgrim Progress" has been translated into 203 languages and dialects.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director

The Daily Colonist

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ORIENTAL EXCLUSION

Tomorrow week, it is understood, the question of Oriental exclusion will be discussed in the House of Commons upon the motion of Mr. Ralph Smith. A telegram of Saturday said that the position taken by the British Columbia members will be that unless an arrangement can be made with Japan, the Canadian parliament should pass restrictive legislation. The Colonist might, if all it desired was to make political capital, allow the matter to rest until after the above date, and criticize the course that may then be taken by our representatives, but it prefers to adopt the more patriotic step of pointing out to the British Columbia members what line of action it thinks they ought to follow. Our views on the subject are probably of no greater value than those of any individual, but the question is a very grave one, and a duty rests upon this paper, as a public journal, which we shall endeavor to perform.

As we look upon the question of Oriental immigration it is something very much more than the determination of a policy which shall be acceptable to Japan, and at the same time prevent British Columbia from being overrun with immigrants from that country. Canada is face to face with an economic condition for which there is no precedent. In the course of events it has come about that what we are accustomed to call Occidental and Oriental civilizations have come not only into close contact, but into what promises to be strenuous rivalry, and the arena, where the problem is likely to be presented in its most acute form, is the western coast of Canada. The United States can escape from it to certain degree. It is a large and populous independent nation, untrammeled in its dealings with Oriental problems by the existence of treaties, or by the fact that hundreds of millions of Oriental people claim the protection of its flag and the privileges thereby implied. The statesmanship of Canada, in dealing with this question, must have regard to the policy of the whole Empire, and endeavor so to protect Canadian interests as to preclude the Imperial welfare as little as possible. The problem, which this contact and rivalry presents, cannot be shirked, neither can any of us hope to devise a permanent solution of it. Its difficulties are profound; its ramifications far-reaching. Not only the interests of Canadian unskilled laborers are involved, or the need of British Columbia for household servants and cheap labor on the farms, but the commercial expansion of the Dominion, and, what possibly will prove of even greater moment in the long run than anything else, the relations between the native races of India and the British government and the Empire's relations to the whole Orient.

OSCAR II. OF SWEDEN.

In all human probability by the time these words are read by Colonist readers, Oscar II., King of Sweden, will have reached the end of his long and honorable life. This monarch was born in 1829. He was third son of Oscar I., and succeeded his brother, Charles XV., in 1872, as King of Sweden and Norway. His reign was an era of peace, and so avverse was he to war that he submitted without serious protest to the demand of Norway for a dissolution of the dual monarchy. He married the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he had four sons. He achieved note as an author, both in prose and poetry. His principal prose works were entitled "Charles XII." and "Prose Writings." His lyric poems fill several volumes. He translated Goethe's Tasso into the language of Sweden. Though not a great monarch in any sense of the word, he was a good one, and enjoyed the confidence of his subjects and the esteem of other nations.

Oscar's father was son of Marshal Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's greatest generals. The life of the dying King and that of his father span the whole nineteenth century and take us back to the days when history was in process of making, by means of which we today happily have no knowledge. How the years seem to compress themselves together when we write of the closing hours of the grandson of Bernadotte, the son of the obscure French lawyer, who found the study of his father's profession so irksome that he abandoned it to enlist as a private in the marines. A wonderful man was Bernadotte—a colonel at 28, general of brigades at 29, a general of division at 30, and shortly after Minister of War for France. A magnificent soldier, although a rival of the great Emperor, the latter promoted him for his valor and success to be a Marshal of France, and afterwards made him a prince. So conspicuous were his talents and so high his reputation for integrity that the Swedish States in council offered him the post of Crown Prince, with the right of succession. Later at Leipzig

in the meanwhile. They have also to consider the greater questions involved in Hindu and Chinese immigration. The imposition of a large head-tax on the latter has only in part accomplished the object aimed at, and we are without any means of protecting the Dominion from an influx of Hindus or of natives of Southeastern Asia. Therefore, important and timely as we freely concede the mission of Mr. Lemieux to Japan to be, we submit for the considerations of our representatives in Parliament, that it concerns only one, and that by no means the most important, although perhaps the most acute, aspect of the Oriental question as it affects British Columbia.

AN EXCELLENT CHANGE

The decision of Attorney-General Bowser to vest in the provincial police control of all liquor licenses outside of organized municipalities is, in our judgment, a very excellent step. The provincial police have the deserved confidence of the people of British Columbia, and a reputation for fearless, impartial and well-considered work, excelled by no other body of officials. Charged with the responsibility of preserving law and order, it is eminently proper that they should have the right to regulate the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicants, because it is unfortunately too true that a very large per centage of disorderly and criminal acts can be trace directly to the effect of liquor. Mr. Bowser has assumed for his department a large and by no means light burden of responsibility, but he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his course will receive the unqualified endorsement of the very great majority of the people of British Columbia.

In view of the fact that the construction of railways and other works will lead to applications for licenses in parts of the province where none at present are held, we express the hope that the granting of a license to sell intoxicating liquors will not hereafter be construed as giving the holder of it any vested interest in it. We have before now heard it contended, when proposals have been made to curtail the number of licences, that vested interests ought to be protected. No man should be permitted to acquire a vested interest in anything which he can enjoy when the public demand its abolition, more especially when the subject matter of such interest is such that the law requires it to be exercised only under strict police supervision. A tremendous movement for the restriction of the liquor traffic is going on, and it is to be hoped that in the newly-opened parts of the province every man who takes out a liquor license will be made to understand that it carries with it no greater right than appears in the face of the document.

In this connection we refer to Mr. R. L. Borden's speech at the Russell Theatre, which will be found in today's Colonist. This is a very statesmanlike utterance, and it was made after an investigation of Canadians in this province and the lapse of sufficient time to enable him to form a calm judgment. As he points out the question at present is not racial, but economic. It can very easily become racial, and it is for this reason that we express a strong conviction as to the necessity of legislation which will place barriers in the way of an influx of unskilled workmen from any point of the Orient. In the aspect of the question which we are discussing, some of the considerations advanced by Mr. Borden do not call for any comment. There is a domestic side to the subject, but into this we do not propose to enter at the present time. We are discussing the international and inter-Imperial sides of a question, the importance of which as Mr. Borden says, "is greater than many people in the East have yet realized."

Mr. Arthur Davies' Pamphlet

Read the first item in our Forty Years Ago column this morning and reflect a little on the progress that has taken place since then. If it does not inspire you with plenty of courage, you must indeed be pessimistic. The third item also has an interest and significance peculiarly its own.

The most conspicuous achievement of the civic government during Mayor Morley's tenure of office has been the re-numbering of the houses. Five weeks yet remain before the municipal elections, so there is still time for considerable additional good work to be done by so progressive and energetic a body.

In characteristic British fashion, on discovering its mistake, the Nineteenth Century has made the amende honorable by unreservedly withdrawing the article which appeared some weeks ago, reflecting on Sir Frederick Borden. An unpleasant and regrettable incident is thus closed.

Mr. R. M. Palmer's Letter

Mr. R. M. Palmer, in his letter from Edinburgh to Mr. R. G. Tatlow, relating to the display of British Columbia fruit, makes a statement of special importance and interest. The past season, unfortunately, has been a very unfavorable one for Scottish agriculturists, so that many people are considering the matter of emigrating. Because of this fact, it is, in Mr. Palmer's opinion, a particularly good time to push the advantages offered by this province. It is, therefore, a very fortunate circumstance that the government arranged that so competent an agriculturist as Mr. Burrell should accompany Mr. Palmer and undertake a lecturing tour of the Old Country. A good opportunity is now presented to draw the attention of the farmers of Scotland to the special opening which will shortly be available to them on Vancouver Island, and there is in the statement made by Mr. Palmer an additional incentive for the C. P. R. proceeding with the work of land clearing at the earliest date. Now that all danger of a shortage of labor is apparently removed for a considerable period we anticipate that this particular project of the great railway company will promptly be taken in hand.

Advices from Tokio

Advices from Tokio are to the effect that a strong movement is on foot among influential classes to arrange for the prohibition of emigration to America, and, instead, divert the stream to Korea and Manchuria.

There is general agreement among the most competent observers of the situation that for many years to come Japan will have her hands full, so to speak, in the task of developing those large sections of territory over which she has lately asserted jurisdiction.

Mr. R. M. Palmer's Letter

It will be a physical impossibility for the entire community to wait on Bishop Criddle on Tuesday next and congratulate him on the attainment of his ninetieth birthday, but they will be there in spirit. One who enjoys the affection and the esteem of the people of Victoria to a greater extent than possibly any other person within its borders, may rest assured that he may be spared for a long time yet to shine, by the example of a noble life well spent, as a light to guide the footsteps of others in the paths of righteousness.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

This Date Forty Years Ago

BRITISH OPINION

The British Colonist,
Monday, Dec. 9, 1867.

Occurring at as it did fast on the heels of the completion of Mr. Borden's very successful tour of the Dominion, the great Conservative victory at Colchester has had most cheering influence on the rank and file of the party everywhere. In this connection, the Hamilton Spectator remarks:

In 1896, prior to the general election, the government had a big majority in the house; but couldn't win a by-election anywhere in the country. History is now repeating itself, except it is the other party that is in power this time.

In a majority of the leading cities of Canada great interest is being taken in the next musical and dramatic competition for the Governor-General's trophy. We are sure all classes in Victoria would welcome the announcement that an entry would go forward from this city. Possessing as we do such splendid musical organizations as the Arion Club and the Victoria Musical Society, one would imagine that it would be a comparatively easy matter to get together a representative delegation to send East. We note the following in the Montreal Herald:

The arrangements for the Governor-General's musical and dramatic trophy competitions have again been slightly modified, and are now better calculated to meet the conditions of the country than at any time since the inception of the project. The factor of official selection of representatives for the various provinces has been abolished, and subject only to the right of the committee to reject entries from provinces already represented, in case of lack of time or room, there is no restriction upon the right of entry. This freedom will enhance rather than limit the rivalry between localities which is an important element in success.

It is possible that necessity has arisen for the federal government to reverse its immigration policy, in view of the extraordinary and entirely unexpected situation which has arisen because of the industrial disturbance on the continent of America, directly due to the financial panic in the United States. Almost in the twinkling of an eye the country has made a volte face from shortage of labor to a surplus. The following views, then, expressed by the Montreal Gazette, seem most fair and reasonable:

Mr. Cockshutt in the House of Commons has given notice of a resolution calling for a cessation of the custom of paying bonuses for immigrants, except in the case of one or two special cases of workers. There are many who think that with the low passenger rates that now prevail it should not be necessary to pay either directly or indirectly any bonus for immigrants of any kind. There are evidences in most of the cities that the proportion of undesirable among the newcomers is increasing quite as fast as that of the fit, and what would check the influx of the former element would do good.

An opportunity will be shortly given the Laurier government to show its bona fides as to civil service reform. Only the unsophisticated will entertain any hope that it will agree to the very reasonable proposals advanced by the Conservatives. But the Toronto News believes that over this question the government will be placed in a very embarrassing position, saying:

Mr. George E. Foster will move at an early date that civil service appointments be placed on a non-partisan footing, based on merit and character alone; that all supplies for government purposes be procured on the basis of public tender and contract; and that party patronage be eliminated from the administration of all Federal departments. This seems to indicate that civil service reform is at last a definite political issue in this country. It means that the declarations of the Conservative leader will be accepted by the party, and that the government will be forced to fight from unfavorable ground if it defends the existing system. In any debate on the patronage system the arguments for the defence must of necessity be weak, if not paralytic.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the press of Canada as to the wisdom of the government placing an export duty on pulp. There seems, therefore, a likelihood that the pressure of public opinion will be so great that parliament will have no other alternative. The Calgary Herald says:

Now that its pulp forests are vanishing and that its mills are being compelled to import their raw material from Canada in constantly increasing quantities, Mr. Roosevelt generously proposes to remove the duty and seeks to prevent the imposition of an export duty by this country. The recent investigations by the Toronto Globe clearly showed that Canada controls the pulp situation and that by imposing an export duty on logs or raw pulp this country can add an important and lucrative industry to its business activities. Canada should put an export duty sufficiently high to transfer the pulp and paper mills of the United States to this side of the line.

As indicating that there are more phases than one to the problem of suppressing the drink traffic, we append the following extract from an address by Rev. J. W. Dawson, an evangelist who has been doing some very effective work in Eastern Canada:

You will get together in any city a great body of fine Christian men, all of whom are dead against the drink traffic. They will support all sorts of agencies for reclaiming drunkards, and for rescue work. That is all good. But the drink traffic is an effect in a great number of cases—not a cause. A man drinks because he is miserable. He is miserable because he is badly housed, or badly paid, or crushed down in the great competition of life. All that you are doing is just bailing out a pool, but the river is flowing into it all the time. You have got to get higher up to the source to make the conditions such that a man has no temptation to drink, other than the temptation of his own evil heart. That is what I mean by the social side of Christianity—which is Christian Socialism.

This Date Forty Years Ago

BRITISH OPINION

The Critic (London)—The mid-monthly copper statistics show a striking increase both in stocks and visible supplies in England and France, the former having gone up 2,000 tons and the latter 3,000. Supplies now stand at a higher figure than at any period since the end of last year. Price movements nowadays move in sympathy with the statistical position, as will be gathered from the fact that since the end of October the price of metal has fallen nearly £3 per ton. A large proportion of the increased stocks has come from the United States the exports from North America to Europe for the first two weeks of November amounting to 18,700, or nearly 3,000 tons above the monthly average for 1907. Some experts are of the opinion that the fall will go still further, but experts are not always disinterested; in fact, generally speaking, their opinions are published from motives that are very apparent.

London Daily Express—Early in September Kaid MacLean's release was supposed to be at hand. But September passed, and then October, without result. For augt we can see to the contrary, December will be consumed with as little profit. What are the government thinking about? Are the life and liberty of a distinguished British subject of so little account that they can be allowed to be jeopardized by this long-drawn-out haggling over terms? Or, if it is recognized that they are of some account, are ministers so deeply committed to the policy of economy that they are unwilling to pay the price? The prestige of the nation is suffering by this unseemly exhibition of huckstering. Why is the English minister in Morocco under control from London forced to spend week after week and month after month in these petty dealings? Kaid MacLean is a captive in a lawless camp. We can realize the mortification, perhaps by now the despair, he must feel at the thought that, having in the hour of his adversity turned for deliverance to England, that deliverance should be so long withheld.

London Standard—Though the new constitution may work with fair smoothness within the Orange River Colony (the Standard thinks), there can be no question as to the mischief to be apprehended in its general bearing on South Africa. The chances of federation on an equitable basis (it continues), have been seriously diminished by the creation of a self-governing state whose voice will be steadily Dutch, and therefore for many years steadily anti-British. Let us be as sanguine as we may, we must confess that both peoples have long memories and stubborn wills. The wounds left by the late war might be healed within a few years, but they were not the beginning of the racial strife. The battles and sieges were but incidents in a long and bitter struggle for predominance, and the animosity engendered cannot be charmed away by commonplaces about fraternity, whether from visionaries in this country or scheming politicians in South Africa.

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Sheep's Tongue, per lb.	35c
Pork Sausages, per lb.	20c
Fresh Eggs, per doz.	60c

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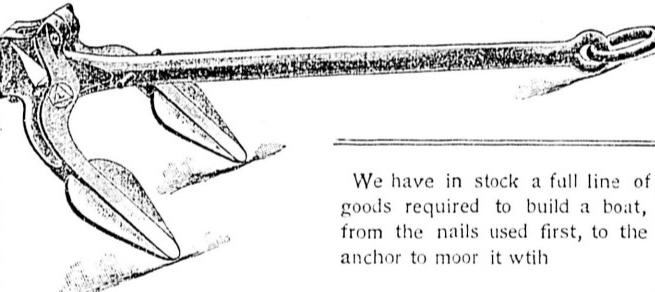
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EBONY MOUNTED HAIR BRUSHES,
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FRENCH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERFUMES.
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All are new "down-to-this-evening" styles and make much appreciated Xmas Gifts. See the Cavalier pattern.

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OBITUARY NOTICES

L. Rostein, a former resident of this city, died Friday, December 5, in his 66th year, at Eugene, Ore., where he has been living for the last fifteen years. He will be buried today at Salem, Ore. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Amherst shoes for men who work.

TO STOP A CRYING BABY

It may be cramps, perhaps colic, pain or gas on the stomach—but in any case a few drops of Nervilene soothes the pain and allows the child to sleep peacefully. Nervilene cures minor ills such as colds, headache, internal and external pains as well as any doctor—safe to use because a small dose is required. Mothers, you will find Nervilene an invaluable aid in preventing and curing sickness. Keep a bottle right at hand, some day you will need it badly. Sold every where at 25c.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Tonight's Services at W. C. T. U. J. Haynes will conduct the gospel meeting at the W. C. T. U. mission hall, Yates street, this evening, commencing at 8 p. m.

Memorial Service

A memorial service will be held in Centennial Methodist church this Sunday evening for Mrs. M. Humber, one of the oldest members of the church.

New Offices

The Hugo Ross Realty Co., Ltd., has moved its offices from 608 Yates street to 570 Yates street, opposite the Bank of B.N.A.

Last Day For Contributions.

Wednesday will be the last day for receiving subscriptions for the ragged school fund and crippled children's dinner in London, and contributions may be left at the Y. M. C. A., or at any of the churches.

Again Under Arrest.

Out of jail but two days, after serving a month for his indecent actions, Charles E. Sands was again arrested yesterday afternoon by Constable Macdonald, and will come up before the magistrate on Monday morning on a similar charge.

Columbia Coast Mission.

A Columbia hamper for the Columbia Coast mission is to be packed Tuesday next at Messrs. Hibben & Co.'s warehouse. Contributions should be in by 11 a.m. tomorrow. All members of the Women's Auxiliary and others interested in this mission are earnestly asked to send gifts.

Secure New Building.

Mr. Darling, representing the Pantages theatrical circuit, announces that they have secured the old Brackmann-Kerr building on Government street, which they will shortly remodel and convert into a first class vaudeville theatre, second to none on the coast.

Wins Prize at Pantages.

The first prize in the Pantages theatre drawing contest was won by Mary Randall, a 13-year-old girl, who has been sick in bed for three weeks, and has not been to school for two years. A consolation prize was also awarded to James Dougall, who made an excellent picture of the Bunt and Rudd elephant.

"One by One" Band.

At tonight's service at Harmony hall mission, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Frampton will take charge. These services are becoming increasingly popular, and last Sunday there was the largest attendance for four years past. Mrs. Frampton will speak of the work of the "One by One" band, which has a large number of adherents in different parts of the world.

Honored by the Kaiser.

Commander W. Balfour Macdonald, flag commander to the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, has been presented with the "Order of the Crown" by His Imperial Highness, the Emperor of Germany. Commander Macdonald, who is a son of Senator Macdonald, of this city, was the first British officer to meet the Kaiser on his arrival off Spithead.

Concert on Thursday.

At the concert to be given at Semple's hall, Victoria West, on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 8 p. m. in aid of the funds of St. Saviour's church. Those who have kindly consented to take part include Miss Miles, Mrs. H. Popley, Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harvey, Messrs. Godfrey Booth, J. G. Brown, Griffiths, Dowler and Dr. Nash (violin).

Christmas Entertainment.

The Willing Workers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will hold a Christmas entertainment and sale of work in the lecture room of the church during the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Dec. 11. The sale of work opens at 3:30 p.m., when tea will be served. The evening entertainment which will commence at 8 o'clock consists of tablouettes, songs and recitations.

Hold Monthly Social.

The monthly social of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was held on Friday evening at the house of Mrs. Walter Willoughby, School street. There was a large gathering of the young people and their friends. The evening was spent very pleasantly with games and music, after which dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Alex McKenzie won the prize for the scriptural conundrum.

Entertain Pythian Sisters.

On Thursday evening of the past week the members of Island Temple, No. 8, Pythian Sisters, and their friends were entertained by Sisters Hammond, Ruckhaber, Mellor, Wachter and Vey with dancing and cards at the A.O.U.W. hall. The large hall was used and refreshments were served in the dining-room at midnight. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

Strike Coal Seam.

Among the visitors in the city yesterday were C. G. Bernard, of Vancouver and E. Hodgson, the former being secretary of the company which is at present exploiting the Comox valley coal fields. Mr. Hodgson is in charge of the drilling operations. The company has struck a seam of coal at a depth of 2,000 feet, and it is expected that still heavier seam will be found below the present one.

Plague of Horned Owls.

Considerable depredations have been committed in the region of Mount Tolmie and Mount Douglas by horned owls lately. A number of chickens, pheasants and other game have been killed by the marauders, against whom the residents of the district have declared war. The plague appears to be a recurrence of the one of ten or twelve years ago, when the horned owls were very plentiful.

Will Sing This Evening.

The funeral of the late Hazel Beatrice Appleton took place yesterday from the family residence, Gordon Head, at 1:15 p.m., and St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, to the Ross Bay cemetery, Rev. R. Connel officiating. The choir was in attendance at the church, and a large number of friends of the late lady, her parents and the brother and sister who survive her, were present. The following were the pallbearers: Walter Barton, William Barton, G. Blizard, S. W. Toms, H. E. Cook and H. C. Graham.

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Orphans' Home Annual

The annual general meeting of the Protestant Orphans' home will be held in the city hall on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when officers will be elected and the general business of the home attended to. Only subscribers, those who have paid their regular fee of not less than \$2.50, will have a voice at the meeting. Those wishing to do so may pay their subscriptions to the secretary, Mr. Scowcroft, who can be found at the city hall throughout the day.

Explanation Unsatisfactory.

Because he did not give what Acting Police Sergeant Carlow considered to be a satisfactory explanation as to how he came in possession of a valuable watch and chain, Ah Nah, a Chinaman, was arrested and locked up yesterday afternoon. The Celestial was endeavoring to sell the timepiece when taken into custody. The watch is a silver hunting-case, with a gold chain attached. Ah Nah claimed to have purchased the watch and chain from a pawnbroker, but this tale was shown to be false when the pawnbroker denied that he had ever sold the Chinaman anything. It is supposed that the Chinaman has stolen the goods. As yet no charge has been laid against him.

LIBRARY CONTEST

Result of the Vote Competition to Noon Yesterday

The following is the result in the library voting contest up to noon yesterday:

Brotherhood of Owls, 88,540; A. O. F., 82,465; Y. M. C. A., 70,093; Salvation Army, 50,530; Jubilee Hospital, 21,779; J. B. A. A., 4,352; St. John's Sunday school, 3,896; V. W. A. A., 2,250; South Park school, 1,492; Y. W. C. A., 1,181; Boy's Central school, 992; St. Anne's Convent, 871; Victoria College, 837; Reformed Episcopal Sunday school, 619; First Presbyterian Sunday school, 610; A. O. U. W., 626; I. O. O. F., 610; North Ward school, 605; K. of P., 570; Eagles, 653; Elks, 560; Centennial Sunday school, 520; W. O. W., 473; Kingston street school, 450; Methodist Sunday school, 320; James Bay Methodist Sunday school, 320; Baptist Sunday school, 300; Sons of England, 142; St. Barnabas, 100; Yip-Yip Club, 13; Old Ladies' Home, 2; Old Men's Home, 2.

MUST LEAVE TOWN

Last Batch of Hard Gang of Loafers Driven Out of Victoria

Joseph MacDonald was given twenty-four hours to get out of town yesterday morning under penalty of being given a term of imprisonment as a vagrant. MacDonald is the last of a tough crowd of loafers who came over to Victoria a few weeks ago from the south. They have been putting in their time drinking all the whiskey they could get hold of, when not in the city jail. Possibly from motives of economy they have been making a practice of asking the police to give them a night's lodging at the police station, but the latter have got tired of it.

MacDonald, however, is the last of them. The rest of the gang are either serving time in prison for petty offenses, or have left town for more congenial surroundings.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., December 7, 1907:
SYNOPSIS.

The low pressure area is moving eastward through the middle west states and an important area of high pressure is developing from the northward, and its movement is expected to cause an interval of fairer and colder weather in this district; light to moderate rainfall has been general in the Pacific states and has fallen in British Columbia; it is now falling at Battleford; in the Yukon it has become much colder the temperature at Dawson falling to 20 below zero.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	40	43
Vancouver	37	42
Victoria, Westminster	38	42
Kamloops	32	38
Parker River	22	32
Port Simpson	8	12
Atlin	8	12
Dawson, Y. T.	20 below 14	14
Calgary, Alta.	14	20
Winnipeg, Man.	18	30
Portland, Ore.	42	52
San Francisco, Cal.	56	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Winds easterly, generally fair and colder.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair and colder.

SATURDAY.

Highest 43
Lowest 37
Mean 41

Rain, .06 inch; sunshine, 5 hours, 6 minutes.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., December, 1907.

Date/Time	High	Low	Time	High	Low	Time	High	Low
1	10 06 6.0	5.1	4.11	30	8.6	19 09	4.3	
2	12 32 6.4	5.3	5.11	51	8.9	19 30	2.4	
3	23 29 6.9	6.2	6.15	12	9.2	19 18	2.4	
4	33 39 7.4	7.0	7.0	12	9.3	19 30	2.4	
5	34 37 7.8	7.5	7.4	13	9.4	21 16	0.9	
6	35 38 8.2	8.3	7.9	13	9.7	21 02	0.2	
7	36 42 8.5	9.1	8.2	14	9.9	22 50	0.4	
8	37 48 8.7</td							

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FRENCH BASKETS of elegant design, filled with sweets. Christmas Crackers in endless variety.

Christmas Cakes**ENGLISH PLUM PUDDINGS**

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Children's class Thursday afternoons. Adult beginners' class Wednesday 8 p.m. Social class Monday evening \$3.00. A. O. U. W. hall, Yates St. Cosy Corner Tea Rooms hall for rent. Phone A822.

WINTER STOVES — Select your from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock.

New stock Diablo, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Removal—Blair's photograph studio has been removed from the Adelphi block to the Mahon block.

Xmas Gloves—Perrins in Kid, Wool, Silk Lisle, the best fitting and most stylish. Every pair guaranteed. Beautiful wool mitts, gloves, toques, bootees, etc., for children. G. W. Robinson's Cash Store.

"Faultless" Malleable range to be given away. See Ogilvie Hardware Co.'s window.

Dolls, Teddy Bears and Monkeys, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Christmas Postcards, 2 for 5 cents, to 25 cents each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

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"DUMP" QUESTION TO AGAIN COME TO FORE

City Medical Officer's Report Will Be Considered by Council

Tomorrow night's meeting of the city council promises to be devoid of matters of more than passing interest. With the amendments to the Liquor and Public Morals bylaws out of the way, subjects which for the past several meetings of the council have given the aldermen an opportunity to exercise their forensic abilities, there remains few, if any, matters other than routine business to be dealt with.

For some time past the Health and Morals committee has been wrestling with the question of laundries and wash-houses, and has determined that several amendments to the Wash House bylaw are required, particularly in the way of ensuring greater cleanliness. At the last meeting of the city council the committee presented a report in which it was recommended that the building, sanitary and plumbing inspectors be instructed to visit all laundries and wash houses and report on the number and locality of the same; obtain a description of the premises from the standpoint of each official, and make suggestions as to what should be done for the proper regulation of such laundries and wash houses.

The question of the city "dump," which was lengthily debated at the last meeting of the council, will probably again be considered. Last week, when the matter was up for discussion, the mayor stated that he had expected to have a report from Dr. Robertson, city medical officer, on the matter of the dump at the rear of the C. P. R. hotel, but the report was not forthcoming. It is now in the hands of the mayor and will come up for consideration at tomorrow night's meeting. In this connection a letter from residents along the Dallas road complaining of the dumping of garbage over the cliff at Ross Bay, will be read.

Other matters to be dealt with will be purely routine, unless some member of the council sees fit to introduce some further amendment to the already amended Liquor License Regulation bylaw.

SUPREME COURT WILL SIT NEXT TUESDAY

List of Civil Cases That Have Been Set Down for Trial

The December sittings of the supreme court will be held next Tuesday with five civil cases on the list to be disposed of, one of them, Wilson vs. Ward, having been stricken off the trial list during the past few days. The coming civil sittings of the supreme court will be the first held in Victoria since the legal vacation last summer.

Two cases held over from that court are Bridgeman vs. Hepburn and Bridgeman vs. Powell, being suits for commissions arising out of real estate transactions. Bodwell and Lawson appear for the plaintiff, and Pooley, Luxton & Pooley for Hepburn and R. T. Elliott for Powell.

The third case is that of the Alaskan Yukon company, in which damages to the extent of \$9,500 are asked for on the ground that a steamer at a special rate had not been provided according to contract for the shipment of goods to Nome, with the result that delay ensued after which other steamers at a higher rate had to be engaged. Peters & Wilson appear for the plaintiff and Davis, Marshall & McNeil of Vancouver for the defendant.

The fourth case is Jones vs. Milne, with Pooley, Luxton & Pooley for the plaintiff and R. T. Elliott for the defense.

The fifth and last is the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway vs. Fiddlek, one of the cases known as the Settlers' rights cases. In these cases the railroad is seeking to establish title to the coal measures underlying the lands in the railroad belt to which crown grants have been issued to settlers. The railroad company has already carried one of these cases up to the Privy council with the result that the settler won and it is not known wherein this case can be differentiated from the one already decided. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley are counsel for the railroad and E. E. Wootton for the defence. L. G. Phillips, K. C., of Vancouver will be associated with Mr. Wootton in the trial of the case.

That closes the trial list as at present settled, though there is a possibility of other cases being brought on. It is not yet known what judge will preside.

SPREADING RAILS

Engine on the Westbound E. & N. Train Leaves Track Near Nanaimo

Spreading rails on the E. & N. railway caused the derailment just south of Nanaimo of the engine on the train which left Victoria at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. What caused the spreading of the track was not known definitely last night, and beyond stating how the accident occurred Superintendent Godfellow was unable to give any further particulars.

The accident resulted in the southbound train which was due to arrive in the city at 6 o'clock last night being delayed nearly four hours until the work of fixing the track had been done. No damage to rolling stock or passengers was occasioned by the accident.

Meet Tomorrow Evening

The James Bay Epworth league will hold its regular monthly literary meeting Monday evening at 8 p.m., when the pastor, Rev. G. R. B. Kinney, B.A., will give a lecture, "On Caves," outlining his recent trip through the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains, and also Kentucky caves.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a cent's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

IS TAKING APPEAL

Broaching Cargo Case Will Be Brought Up Tomorrow on Certiorari Proceedings

J. A. Alkman will endeavor to have the commitment for trial of Vernon and O'Brien, charged with having stolen liquor from the steamer Princess May, quashed by means of certiorari proceedings, and he will make his application before the judge tomorrow morning. At the time of the preliminary hearing he attacked the jurisdiction of the magistrate on the grounds that the evidence showed that the offence, if any, occurred outside the city. He objected also that the indictment was changed to a more serious charge without the accused being given a new opportunity to elect, and further that there was no evidence connecting his clients with the alleged crime.

The preliminary hearing of John Leach, charged with shooting with intent to commit murder, comes up tomorrow morning in the police court. As, however, Mr. Alkman, who is defending Leach, is engaged in the morning on the certiorari application mentioned, it is probable that application will be made for the hearing to stand over till the afternoon.

FORMER MEMBER OF PROVINCIAL POLICE

Late Secret Service Officer Served Also in the Yukon Several Years

James Seeley, the Dominion secret service officer, whose death has just been announced from Ottawa, was well known in this city where he was born.

Until about nine years ago he was a member of the provincial police and was stationed at Kyuquot sound. He was a fine officer and will be remembered in this city as a famous sealer some twenty years ago.

Upon severing his connection with the provincial police he went to Dawson where he became connected with the Dominion secret service working in conjunction with the R. N. W. M. P. He did excellent service upon a number of famous cases, amongst others the famous conspiracy to raid the Dawson banks made by an organization named "The Order of the Midnight Sun." It was largely through Seeley's efforts that the plot came to naught. He worked also on the O'Brien murder cases. In the last few years he has been a frequent visitor to the Pacific coast, though stationed at Ottawa. In the last twelve months he has been detailed on special service in the east and has not visited this coast.

He formerly owned considerable property in this city, but had closed out most of his interests prior to his death.

PROTECTION OF GAME

Visiting Sportsman Says Law Should Provide for Greater Restriction on Hunters

Radical changes in the game laws, especially as regards non-resident sportsmen are favored by P. Oberlander, a famous big game hunter of Hornov, Bohemia, who is in town after a month's visit to the Lillooet district. Mr. Oberlander was successful in securing five goats and four deer.

As the game of British Columbia is one of its great assets I think the licenses taken out by non-residents should be increased from \$50 to \$100," said Mr. Oberlander at the Hotel Vancouver today. This year a total of \$5 licenses were issued to men of means who, it is safe to state, expended an average of \$1,000 in visiting the province. The increased tax would assist the revenue without proving any burden to the sportsmen.

Residents should be taxed at least \$2 for each gun they use on hunting trips. The additional revenue thus raised would enable the government to provide additional game wardens. I also see objection to the privilege of allowing holders of miners' licenses costing only \$5 each to shoot game indiscriminately on the plea that the animals are needed for their subsistence. This has resulted in the destruction of countless game regardless of sex. If I had the say they would not be allowed to kill females out of season. The limit for each visitor should be three deer, three goats, three caribou, two rams, one elk and one moose. With the increase of population now going on it will only be a short period before the big game is exterminated. Game should also be compelled to take out licenses. I know of one instance where an individual still plying that calling was fined twice in one season for shooting game out of season. Men of that type should not be permitted to take out licenses.

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Great Reductions on Travelling Toilet Cases

For Gentlemen and Ladies; all handsome leather Cases, beautifully equipped:

\$5.50 Cases for.....	\$3.00	\$7.50 Cases for.....	\$4.00
\$6.00 Cases, for.....	\$3.50	\$11.00 Cases for.....	\$6.00
\$12.00 Cases for.....			\$7.00

COMBINATION TOILET AND WRITING SETS

\$25.00 Cases for.....	\$15.00	\$36.00 Cases for.....	\$20.00
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Greatest Glove Values Ever Offered in Victoria

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Finch & Finch

Ladies' Parasols, \$5.00 to \$25.00

10 per cent off all Men's Gloves

Sale Lasts From Monday to Saturday—One Entire Week

Every style and grade of Gloves fitted guaranteed.

\$10,000 worth of Gloves to Choose from

We want you to know our Gloves.

We want you to wear our Gloves.

Three Specials

Perrin's and Dent's
Ladies' Real Kid

In white and tans regular \$1.50 for

\$1.15

Dent's and Fowne's
Men's Dog Skin

Regular \$1.50 for

\$1.15

Reynier
Best
Black Suede

Regular \$1.75 for

\$1.35

If you intend giving Gloves for a Christmas present this is your opportunity to lay in a supply. The very newest and best qualities, including Perrins', Reynier's, Dent's, Fowne's and many other best English and French makes.

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Finch's Glove Certificates are a most satisfactory method of presenting Gloves for presents. They save you time, worry and trouble.

Glove Certificates are always appreciated and acceptable. The holder has the advantage of making a selection from the largest assortment of the best makes of Gloves the world produces.

Men's Gloves

We carry every conceivable style of Men's Gloves of the finest Dress Gloves. Our show windows will display many bargains in Men's Gloves for street wear, dress, driving and for automobiles. The largest and most complete in the west to select from.

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step, which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

There should be a large attendance at the lecture to be given by Mr. Gowen on Tuesday night. By a few people in Victoria Mr. Gowen is well known and very highly appreciated. In Vancouver, where he is giving a course of lectures extending over the winter months, those most capable of judging of such efforts, consider it a great privilege to have the opportunity of listening to a man of such wide knowledge and excellent literary ability. Not only does Mr. Gowen instruct and delight his audiences, but no one can hear him speak without wishing to lead a higher and a purer life. This does not at all mean that the lectures are the least like sermons in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but they are full of an enthusiasm that uplifts all but the most unresponsive.

The ladies and gentlemen of Victoria should not allow the members of the Alexandra Club to enjoy alone the treat they are so willing to share with the general public.

There is a very serious accusation brought against many of the women who write modern fiction by the critics. These gentlemen say, in effect, that their books are not fit to read. They acknowledge that the writing of objectionable books is not confined to women, but state that they are the worst offenders. It seems inexplicable that women should dwell on those phases of life, about which the best of their sex usually know the least, and depict those characters from whom, if met in real life, we should turn with loathing. Yet this is what it is alleged they do.

The most painful thought concerning such books is, not that they are written, but that they are read. Innocent young people obtain from them false standards of morals and distorted views of life that mar and in some cases, ruin their characters.

The danger would be much lessened if girls were taught that no book should ever be read that treats of subjects of which they would be ashamed to speak or hear. In such matters mothers and fathers cannot be too careful. There never was as much good, wholesome literature in the world as there is today, and there is no need for any one, young or old, to read that which is injurious. There is, in these days, a growing tendency to set too high a value on the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Even people who profess to be His followers forget that the greatest teacher of morality the world has ever seen set the

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The Sporting World

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR LOCAL HOCKEYISTS

Men Outclass Seattle, While Ladies Defeat Nanaimo in Close Game

In a onesided game at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, Victoria emerged victorious from the first international hockey match ever played on the coast, defeating the Seattle team by a score of 8 goals to 0. It was not necessary to remind the spectators that hockey is a new game at Seattle for the team from across the Sound displayed a very meagre knowledge of the game and its fine points. They were outplayed all the way, and the game was more in the nature of a burlesque than a real championship contest.

Victoria had a strong team out for the occasion, stronger than any the club has had for several years, which made the weakness of the visitors all the more apparent. Seven of the goals were scored in the first half, and it was due more to a disinclination to make the defeat any worse, than anything else that the total was not increased by more than one in the second period. Not once during the entire game did Seattle have a shot at the Victoria goal. Goaltender Beahey, of the locals, did not touch the ball at all in the first half and only handled it twice in the second period, though on neither occasion was it necessary for him to play it, as the goal was not in danger. Most of the play was around the Seattle goal, and the visitors' defence players were kept on the jump most of the time. Bernard Schwenglers scored six of the eight goals credited to Victoria, and A. Gillespie was responsible for the other two.

The Seattle players lacked in stick-handling, a department in which the locals shone. The visitors did better towards the end and despite the fact that they had no chance whatever to win kept going all the time. The home players took things easy after half time and did not exert themselves unduly, doubtless remembering the strenuous exercise before them in the night.

The teams were as follows:

Victoria	Seattle
Baney	Goal
San Francisco	William F. Britt
W. Newcombe	Fullback
H. Gilliespie	Brother and manager of the prize-fighter, Jimmy Britt, and indicted by the grand jury with two other members of the "fight trust," cannot be found by the sheriff, who holds a warrant for his arrest. Britt had been in a hospital for several weeks, but left there some time during last night.
Lane	
Brown	Halfback
Coates	Rome
R. Newcombe	J. R. Waterhouse
Smalley	
Schwenglers	Forwards
Bate	Ford
Watt	Hart
N. Waterhouse	

Fight Promoter Skips.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—William F. Britt, better known as "Willie" Britt, brother and manager of the prize-fighter, Jimmy Britt, and indicted by the grand jury with two other members of the "fight trust," cannot be found by the sheriff, who holds a warrant for his arrest. Britt had been in a hospital for several weeks, but left there some time during last night.

The teams were as follows:

North Ward School Wins Colonist Cup

NORTH WARD SCHOOL WINS COLONIST CUP

Exciting Finish to School Girls' Hockey League Series Yesterday

P. W. D. L. T. P. Pts

North Ward	3	3	0	1	0	6
South Park	3	1	2	1	0	4
High School	4	0	2	2	0	2

North Ward school won the Colonist cup, emblematic of the champion-ship of the Schools' Girls' Hockey league, yesterday morning at Oak Bay by defeating the South Park team in the final game of the series. The series. The score was 3 goals to 2, and the issue is still clouded in doubt, as the losers entered a protest at the conclusion of the game with Referee DeCoursey, alleging that the full time had been played, the second half being cut five minutes, and objecting to two of the goals scored by the winners on the ground of which were scored from free shots, claiming that the referee was wrong in his rulings on the plays.

The teams were tied for the leadership before the game, with four points apiece, and South Park only required to win the trophy again to make the cup a permanent possession, having already won it twice. There was much interest centred in the game as a result, and quite a number of spectators saw the final game. The game was very closely contested, North Ward leading at half time by 2 goals to 1. Each team added another goal in the second half, and South Park was pressing hard when time was called. The winner's goals were scored by the Misses Clark, Jackson and Valo.

The teams were as follows:

North Ward

A. Baker, Goal, G. Cameron

M. Ledingham, Fullbacks, E. Cuffin

H. Morrison, C. Thomas

H. Ledingham, Halfbacks, A. Pottinger

K. Sanderson, K. Jackson

L. Clarke, H. Jaegers

C. Jackson, Forwards, E. Hall

R. McGarry, E. Langley

B. Vale, B. Heyland

B. Hampton, H. Young

M. Davis, E. Casey

Referee—Mr. DeCoursey.

High School Wins Again

The high school team registered another easy victory in the School Football league on Saturday morning at Oak Bay, defeating the Collegiate team by five goals to nil. The high school has won six games and tied one so far, in the series, and looks an easy winner of the championship.

VICTORIA WEST WINS EXCITING CONTEST

Y. M. C. A. Beaten in Senior Basketball Game at Drill Hall Last Evening

The Victoria West Athletic association won out after the most exciting kind of a game with the Y. M. C. A. team in the local basketball league senior series at the drill hall last evening, the final score being 18 to 14. The game was close all the way and at half time Victoria West led by 8 to 5. Soon after the start of the second half the score was 11 to 8 in favor of Victoria West, but three foul enabled the Y. M. C. A. to tie. The West Enders got a basket then but the Y. M. C. A. tied the score again, and took the lead directly after. Victoria West team looked to be on the run but steadied down and scoring five points on two baskets and a foul clinched the game. The game was fast, but there were numerous fouls, both sides offending frequently. The teams were as follows:

Y. M. C. A. V. W. A. A.

Gowan, Forward, Stevens

McKittrick, Forward, Brown

Whyte, Centre, Watt

Petticrew, Guard, Corke

Gawley, Guard, Wilson

Referee, J. Donaldson.

An intermediate game between the Fifth Regiment and the James Bay Athletic association preceded the senior game, the Bays winning out very easily by a score of 25 to 4. They outclassed their opponents and scored at will almost. The halftime score was 19 to 4. Creed scored the points for the Regiment early in the game, but had to retire on account of a sprained ankle, Leat replacing him. Cox, Kennedy, Clark and Dakers did the scoring for the winners, Cox getting no less than 12 points and Dakers 8. The teams were as follows:

Fifth Regiment J. B. A. A.

McLachlan, Forward, McLachlan

Creed (Leat), Forward, G. Dakers

Kroeger, Centre, W. Cox

Sellish, Guard, W. Kennedy

Elliott, Guard, J. Clark

Referee, F. Smith.

There was only a small crowd in attendance. During the evening the Fifth Regiment band rendered a musical programme.

Appointment Causes Dissension.

New York, Dec. 7.—The announcement that Matthew P. Halpin, of the New York Athletic club, has been selected as manager for the American team at the Olympic games in London next year has caused considerable comment among athletes. Several members of the Irish-American Athletic club are quoted as saying that they would refuse to compete unless some other manager was chosen, as they were not satisfied with Mr. Halpin's management of the team at the Athens games.

The executive committee of the American Olympic committee selected Mr. Halpin and the members of the committee state that any athlete who is not willing to enter the games under Mr. Halpin's management can stay at home.

VICTORIA GOLFERS DEFEAT PORTLAND

Close Contest Ends in Tie on Individual Play, Locals Winning on Holes

Fresh from a victory over the Tacoma golf club, the Portland golf club team attempted to take the measure of the Victoria golf club's representatives in the first local match of the Treat Cup series at the Oak Bay Links yesterday afternoon, and failed after a most interesting game. Six players a side competed and when the score sheets were handed in it was found that each team had won and lost three individual games. On general play, however, Victoria had five holes the better of the visitors and won the match thereby.

The victory gives the Victoria club one point in the series. The Portland club has now played three games, winning from Tacoma on Friday and losing to Victoria and Seattle. The other clubs have each only played one game.

The Portland team made but a short stay in the city. They arrived in the morning by the Princess Royal and were put up at the Union Club for breakfast. They were taken out to the links in motor cars and tendered a luncheon there. The game was played directly after noon and immediately the game was finished the players were hurried into the city by the autos, catching the Chippewa back to Seattle yesterday afternoon. They expressed themselves as delighted with their visit and anxious to return at some further date.

This is the way the score stood when all the cards had been turned in:

Portland

Murphy	0
Linthicum	0
Wright	1
Young	0
Zam	1
Webb	1
Total	3

Victoria

H. Coombe	1
C. S. Boyd	1
C. K. Magill	0
C. J. Prior	1
K. Scholefield	0
A. P. Luxton	0

Total

Mr. Coombe beat Mr. Murphy by 5 holes, while Mr. Prior had the same margin over Mr. Young. Mr. Zam was 4 up on Scholefield and Mr. Webb was two up on Mr. Luxton. Mr. Wright and Mr. Magill were even up when they finished the eighteenth hole, and had to go another. Mr. Wright winning out. On the totals Victoria was 12 holes up as against Portland's 7 holes up, the locals thereby winning by 5 holes.

(Additional Sport on Page Eleven)

Kincardine's new postoffice is to cost \$12,700, the contract having been given to W. Nicholson, Wingham.

Options on 4,000 acres of East Luther land have been secured by E. Coste, Toronto. Will drill for oil and gas in the spring.

Cut Nails

We Have Just Received a Carload of All Sizes.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria



Wise Women Purchase Sensible Gifts for Men!

For this kind of woman we are holding a Christmas Celebration by offering the very best values we can possibly give in the stylish things that men appreciate.

Suspenders, fine quality, in fancy boxes	\$1.00
Initial Handkerchiefs (good ones) each	.25c
Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, Each	.50c
Mufflers, plain and fancy; large size, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and .	\$1.25
Gloves, silk lined and wool lined, \$1.00 to .	\$1.50
Wool Vests, knitted, fancy colors.	\$2.25 and .
Fine Sweaters, for Men and Boys, all colors and prices that will please.	\$3.50
Umbrellas, Self-Opening, etc.	\$1.25 to .
Neckwear, a splendid assortment, and lowest prices in Victoria.	\$3.50
Tie Pins, Cuff Links, Collar Buttons and many other things suitable for inexpensive presents.	

Come to this Christmas Sale—bring your Friends; it will pay you better than a good apple crop.

W. G. CAMERON

581 Johnson St. The Shop for Keen Prices Victoria, B.C.

Subscribe for The Colonist

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

Victoria's Greatest Christmas Store

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

The immense variety of goods suitable for Christmas Presents must be seen to be appreciated, such a wealth of delightful suggestions there are to be found here in every nook and corner. We are making a bigger hit than ever before for the cream of the Christmas trade. In every department stock has been nearly doubled in anticipation of your requirements, making an infinitely larger and broader variety to choose from than we have heretofore attempted. Our Diamond exhibit alone offers a superb assortment the beauty and exclusiveness of many of the designs makes this Department well worth a visit, to say nothing of our other splendid displays. Vast throngs of people, too, are already finding this Christmas Store very helpful in its suggestiveness of what to give. Prices plainly marked on every article is helpful then again our large army of over 30 (regular staff) experienced clerks are not only on hand promptly, but each one takes the greatest pride in aiding selection. Real, earnest Holiday Shopping has now commenced, and the joy of purchasing predominates. Gift-hunters are finding our Showroom a mine of gift things, brimmingful of objects of real merit that carry with them genuine pleasure and elicit lasting gratitude from the recipients. Just now we are quoting

Wonderfully Low Prices on Necklets, Brooches and Bracelets

Necklets

Elegant Diamond-set platinum finished Necklets, the very latest conceptions; lovely combinations of pearls and diamonds, diamonds and emeralds, pearls and amethyst, pearl and peridot, pearl and tourmaline, etc. Necklets of every nameable precious stone, ranging in price from \$12.00 up to \$3,500.00.

Bracelets

Very handsome Bangles, plain, the lovely rose-finish, and many other chaste designs. Bracelets set with diamonds, emeralds, pearls, amethysts, sapphires, etc.; beautiful combinations of diamonds and emeralds, diamonds and pearls, diamonds and opals, turquoise and pearl, fancy turquoise matrix, topaz, garnets, etc., etc., an unlimited assortment from \$2 to \$500.

Brooches

An immense stock, which includes many beautiful and exclusive inexpensive Brooches, particularly suitable for gift-making. Very handsome combinations of Diamonds and emeralds, diamonds and pearls, diamonds and opals, turquoise and pearl, fancy turquoise matrix, topaz, garnets, etc., etc., an unlimited assortment from \$2 to \$500.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

A Good Time

to shop here is in the mornings; you are then sure of the very best service and attention. We cannot emphasize too strongly the advisability of immediate purchase

On the Waterfront

EMPEROR OF JAPAN DUE FROM ORIENT

C. P. R. Liner Scheduled to Arrive Today From Ports of Far East

HAS 540 CHINESE STEERAGE

Shinano Maru and Shawmut Also on the Way From Yokohama

The R. M. S. Empress of Japan is due this afternoon or tomorrow morning from Hongkong via the usual ports having left Yokohama November 28, at 4:30 p.m. She is bringing 50 saloon passengers and 540 steerage, mostly Chinese bound to points in Canada, and beyond, some to Havana, Demerara, and Mauritius. The cargo consists of about 1,800 tons, including shipments of silk, opium, cigars, etc. It was reported that she had left Yokohama a day late, but this proved erroneous, as she was delayed only a few hours, and, with ordinary weather conditions, will probably arrive over time.

The steamer Shinano Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaiisha line, which left Yokohama the day preceding the Empress is due on Wednesday next with 761 tons of general freight to be discharged at this port, and 147 steerage passengers to be debarked here. It is not known what action will be taken by the steamship officials in regard to the number of these who, being provided with passports to the United States, though booked to Victoria, will be refused permission by the immigration officials to land here. When the last steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaiisha arrived here, the Tosa Maru, she was delayed for over 24 hours owing to the protests made in this regard. The Tosa Maru, now loading cargo at Seattle, is scheduled to sail outward for Yokohama and ports bound to Hongkong on Tuesday.

The steamer Shawmut of the Boston Steamship company, operated in the line managed by Frank Waterhouse & Co., in connection with the Weir steamers Kumerle and Suverle, is also on the way here from Yokohama, having sailed November 28, and is scheduled to arrive here on Thursday. The Shawmut loaded the bulk of her cargo at Manila, much of it hemp. Returning she will sail January 5. The Kumerle, outward bound, is scheduled to sail from Seattle on Thursday next. The Katanga, bound to Hakodate, Otaru, Niigata, Vladivostok, Dalny, Kiauchou, Chefoo, Taku bar and Newchwang, will sail Tuesday.

COLONIAL OFFICE MEN LOOKING INTO SEALING

Visited the Schooner Carlotta G. Cox Awaiting Trial on Charge of Illegally Hunting

Hon. H. C. W. Verney and Hon. Alex. Bruce, who are attached to the Imperial colonial office, while here have been looking into the question of pelagic sealing among other things, and a few days ago visited the schooner Carlotta G. Cox, now under seizure awaiting trial on the charge preferred by the United States ship Rush of illegal sealing. They also visited the schooner Casco, which has more than usual interest to any who have read the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, as it was on the Casco that the noted author made his famous "South Sea Crises." The Carlotta G. Cox interested the visitors, and many notes were made which will doubtless be utilized by the colonial office men when further demands are made upon the sealers to again become an imperial sacrifice. The humiliating position of the sealer who flies the British flag is not any too well known to the average Britisher, and the conditions under which he works are even less familiar. The seizure of the Carlotta G. Cox illustrated anew the situation. The regulations framed under the Paris award were made for the protection of the seal herds, but only the United States and British governments are a party to them, while the Japanese government, which holds aloof, allows its nationals to hunt seals as they see fit. The effect of the regulations is consequently nil, but they are still enforced to the detriment of the Canadian schooners and the advantage of the Japanese, making, in effect a preserve for the schooners from Nippon.

FOR THE ANTIPODES

R. M. S. Aorangi Sails for Ports of the Southern Ocean With a Large Cargo

The R. M. S. Aorangi of the Canadian-Australian line left the outer dock yesterday afternoon for Honolulu, Suva, Brisbane and Sydney, connecting at the Fiji port with the inter-island steamer Taivau Jan. 3 for Auckland. The Aorangi had a full cargo, including shipments of agricultural machinery, paper, salmon, etc., mostly for Australian ports. The passengers in-

REDUCED A HARD SWELLING

Mr. Gus E. Geroux, writing from Pembroke, tells how he was injured in a lumber camp. "A heavy log rolled against my leg and I was laid up with stiffness and a hard swelling. When I applied Polson's Nervilene I got relief. A few rubbings with this good liniment cured me." In the bush, Nervilene is indispensable; it cures neuralgia, colds, rheumatism and internal disorders too. No person can really afford to be without Nervilene. Useful for all internal and external pain. Large bottles 25c at all dealers.

FROM THE CAPE

Tatoosh Island, Dec. 7, 8 a.m.—Weather clear; wind northwest, 12 miles an hour. Inward, during night, four masted ship and four masted schooner.

Port Crescent, noon—Inward, British ship Governor Robie from Eelie, II. L., for Royal Roads, chartered to load lumber at Chehalis, at 10:30 a.m.; three masted schooner, at 10:30 a.m.

Tatoosh Island, 2 p.m.—Inward, three masted schooner and schooner Camano, nine days from San Francisco for Port Gamble, at 12:10 p.m.

Tatoosh Island, Dec. 7, 6 p.m.—Clear, west two. Out, schooner Edith E. Godfrey, towing.

Noah Bay, Dec. 7, 6 p.m.—Inward, schooner W. F. Jewett, towing.

Included G. K. Richmond, formerly of Banfield creek cable staff, who has been transferred to Fanning Island, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crocker, F. J. Quicke, T. Robinson, J. Dunwoody, J. J. Hawkes, A. E. Stride, W. R. Thirwell, W. W. Foley, A. Lewis, Miss M. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Cully, F. McLellan, J. A. Wilson, E. Godby, J. Murphy, H. A. Smith, T. H. Peppos, W. McKay, J. C. Brook, J. Sullivan, C. H. Brook, J. Sullivan, C. H. Boswell, P. Latte, E. Lane, J. Sullivan, K. Athanasiu, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ryan, J. W. Howell, T. Boyan, W. J. Watt, W. D. Kay, C. Davies, C. W. Renear, D. Brooks, R. Anderson, D. Keogh, J. Blair, H. Patchell, A. Radich, B. Hanza, A. Stach, C. Lambert, H. E. Rickard, J. Bennett, E. Dewett, R. Dewett and A. Dewett.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Secretary of Life Saving and Lifeboat Association Seeks a Crew

Joseph Pearson, secretary of the Life Saving and Lifeboat association of British Columbia, 1214 Government street, is asking volunteers willing to man the lifeboat taken over by the association from the Dominion government in case of emergency to send their names to him. The association proposes to hold a public meeting shortly to discuss the subject of life saving generally.

ROCKET-GUNS ARRIVE

One for Banfield Creek Life Saving Station; Other is for Close

Two Lyle rocket guns with their equipment have been received by the marine department, one of which will be stationed at Banfield creek, for use in connection with the Banfield creek lifeboat, the crew for which was taken by the steamer Quadra which left here yesterday morning. The other rocket gun will be established at Clooseo, where a surf lifeboat has been placed, although owing to the failure of the government to provide sufficient remuneration no crew can be secured for it. The intention is to provide a horse to carry the gun and equipment along the trail, which has been constructed for 22 miles by Mr. Macdonald and staff of men, who have been working there this summer and who will resume operations next summer.

RESTORER MAY COME

Returned to Honolulu From Guam Without Continuing to Nagasaki—May Dock Here

A letter received by a local shipping man from the chief officer of the British cable steamer Restorer, now at Honolulu, states that there is a possibility of the vessel coming to Esquimalt to dock. The writer says: "As it has been decided that we are not to go to Nagasaki after all, there is a probability that we will come to Victoria again in January to go into the dock." The Restorer was here in January of last year, when she brought the crew of the British bark Carrington, which stranded on Midway island. Capt. Melville and crew were given shelter at the Commercial Cable company's station on Midway island until the Restorer arrived. When the Restorer was here E. Fawcett, of this city joined her as an engineer.

She returned to Honolulu November 24, from Guam, where she went to repair the broken Pacific cable. It seems that the simple act of dropping a mooring weight to a buoy in the channel entrance at Guam by the naval authorities at that place caused a long two months' trip of the Restorer, in which she fought all kinds of nasty weather, put in lots of hard work at Guam, and it also cut off communication across the Pacific. Had this mooring buoy been dropped two feet in any direction from that in which it was dropped all of this trouble would not have happened.

When the cable was picked up by the Restorer it was found that it was not entirely severed, but the mooring weight, which consisted of a large steel cylinder filled with cement, had landed fairly on the cable, crushing it clear through the core, thereby rendering it useless.

The Restorer worked at a big disadvantage in making the repairs. In the first place, the cable was originally laid too close to the reef, making it dangerous for the cable ship to work in that quarter. However, she went at it, picking up the shore end first and after running it out away cut it and buoyed the end. Following on out through the narrow channel she eventually came to the injured part. This was cut out and a splice made, but in relaying it it was taken further out so that should future repairs be needed at that point the work could be done with more safety to the repair ship.

Bad weather interrupted continually, and the shore end was lost. This was eventually picked up again and communication restored by the splicing act.

The Restorer reported evidence of a typhoon hovering in that part of the Pacific five days after leaving Guam, and stiff northwest gales the remainder of the way.

TRAVELERS SEE THE WHALER IN OPERATION

Princess Victoria Passes Close to the Orion While Gunner is Harpooning

The passengers of the steamer Princess Victoria on the trip from Vancouver to this port occasionally are spectators of the whaling steamer Orion at work in the Gulf of Georgia. On Friday the whaler was seen killing a whale. The passengers of the Princess Victoria crowded at the rail to watch the Orion maneuvering close to her quarry to allow the gunner poised on the little platform at the bow to shoot his harpoon into the mammal. The Princess had soon passed the scene of the whaler's work, but before the distance was too great the passengers, looking back, saw a flash of smoke at the Orion's bow and a few minutes later noticed the Orion making fast to a dead whale to tow the carcass to the whaling station at Page's lagoon. On Thursday the tug Darling which came from Vancouver with a scow, sighted the Orion with a whale in tow near the mouth of the Fraser river starting back across the gulf for the whaling station. The stormy weather has been interrupting whaling, but not as much as would be expected, and the officials of the company are pleased with the result of the week's work.

Last year the stormy months were lean once for the whalers, as the attempt was made to hunt off the island coast in the open Pacific, but the weather proved too stormy for successful work. It was thought that at least one of the two whalers of the company would have been kept at work there this winter, but it was decided to abandon operations on the coast until spring, and work one whaler to date has been very satisfactory. The first shipment of whale oil from the new station at Page's lagoon, near Nanaimo, about one thousand barrels, has been landed at Vancouver by the steamer Otter for shipment to Glasgow via the C. P. R.

A COAST LINE

Jebson and Ostrander May Run Steamers from Sound to Central America

Jebson & Ostrander of Seattle, who are managing agents for M. Jebson of Hamburg, are making arrangements, according to report, for a coast service between Seattle and San Francisco and Mexican and Central American ports, and also for traffic arrangements with Oriental coast lines which will enable them to pick up freight at all ports of this coast to be shipped from Seattle by the monthly freight line, which they recently organized, and for which the British steamers Sheila and Moari King were recently purchased.

ITINERARY OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON

Battleships Will Assemble Tomorrow at Hampton Roads for Voyage to the Pacific Ocean

Tomorrow the United States squadron ordered to the Pacific will assemble at Hampton Roads ready to depart from there Dec. 16, touching on the way to San Francisco at Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Puerto Arenas, Callao, and Magdalena bay. It is scheduled to arrive at Trinidad Dec. 24, at Rio de Janeiro Jan. 11, at Punta Arenas Jan. 31, at Callao Feb. 18, at Magdalena bay March 14. At each of these places it will remain from five to eleven days, except at Magdalena bay, from which place the date of departure depends upon the completion of target practice there. For the same reason the date of arrival at San Francisco has not been determined. The torpedo boat Zabala left Hampton Roads on Dec. 2. Because of their greater speed, more limited draught and smaller tonnage, the torpedo destroyers will stop at a much larger number of places than the big battleships. Their stay at each port will be about four or five days. The itinerary contemplates their arrival at the various places as follows: San Juan Dec. 7, Trinidad Dec. 15, Para Dec. 26, Pernambuco Jan. 5, Rio de Janeiro Jan. 15, Montevideo Jan. 25, Punta Arenas Feb. 8, Tahitana Feb. 20, Callao March 4, Panama March 16, Acapulco March 28, and Magdalena bay April 6. As in the case of the battle fleet, the dates of departure from Magdalena bay and the arrival at San Francisco are dependent upon the completion of target practice in the bay.

SAILORS ARRIVE

H. Hackfield and Governor Robie From the Hawaiian Islands

The tug Lorne arrived in port yesterday with the German ship H. Hackfield, twenty days from Honolulu, and soon afterwards left for the sound with the vessel. The H. Hackfield which brought general cargo from Hamburg to the Hawaiian islands made a protracted voyage and was on the overdue list quoted for reinsurance when she reached Honolulu. The British ship Governor Robie, 28 days from Elleie, was towed to the sound yesterday afternoon to be hauled out on the ways at Eagle harbor. She is chartered to load lumber at Vancouver.

RECALLS OLD TIME VOYAGE OF SEALER

Seal Hunter Writes of Last Trip of the Mary H. Thomas, One of Liebes Fleet, to Eastern Seas.

A. H. Peterson, who was one of the crew of the United States sealer Mary H. Thomas, one of the Liebes schooners, of San Francisco, which hunted for the business of pelagic sealing was forbidden to citizens of the United States, has been recalling the trip

of the vessel prior to that from which she never returned in 1894. He said: Leaving San Francisco January 22, 1893, we started for the Bonin Islands, then the rendezvous of a large sealing fleet from Victoria and United States ports. On arriving at Bonin Island we found a large sealing fleet assembled there. Of the American vessels the most prominent and best known was our own schooner and the Herman, Alexander, Emma Louisa, Englehardt, Mattie T. Dwyer, Pearl, Rattler, Matthew Turner, San Diego, Daniel Webster, and the largest and only three-masted schooner in the fleet, the Sophie Sutherland, all of San Francisco, and the Alice L. Auger of Seattle.

Of the craft hailing from Victoria, B.C., the foremost and best known were the Geneva, Genesis, Genilove, Agnes McDonald, Casco, Penelope, Viva and Vera.

When we arrived at Bonin our crew was allowed shore leave to prepare for the long summer's work. A few men were detained to get fresh water aboard and otherwise make ready for the cruise. After this work was done the crew had a few additional days ashore for recreation. All kinds of sports were indulged in. Because of the great number of sailors and the usual rivalry between the different crews athletic contests of all sorts were popular. Catching turtles, in which the island of Bonin abounds, was another popular sport. The turtles here are very large, and it is quite a trick to get them, although once they are turned over on their backs they are helpless.

The natives of the island are a mixture of Portuguese, Japanese and negro. They entertained the sealers in a royal manner. Wrestling matches, races and shooting matches were the principal part of the programme. In the shooting matches the native weapons only were used. The natives were wonderfully proficient in handling these and their exhibitions were remarkable. The natives are giants in stature, and all bone and muscle, and some of the wrestling I saw at that time beats anything I have seen since.

When we left Bonin our crew received the usual salute from all the guns of the fleet. It was customary to honor the departing sealers with this salute, fired from the 2½-inch Lyle signal guns. So we set forth amidst the booming of cannon.

May 2 a typical Japanese typhoon began to blow. This storm lasted three days. The sea was lashed into a fearful state, and although the schooner behaved very handsomely under her storm sails, it was nasty weather, and nobody relished it. On May 6 the gale moderated, and we got a little sealing until May 10, when it started to blow again. The next three days were a repetition of the former storm. On May 12 we sighted a small boat riding the mountainous seas. We ran alongside. There were three men in the boat and five seals. The men were from the British schooner Penelope, and had been parted from their vessel five days before. During all this time they had lived on raw seal flesh. It was fortunate for them we met them, for about two hours after they came aboard it started to blow with hurricane velocity.

About a month later we met the Penelope and returned her men. During this time we had continued our sealing with uniform success, and we did not leave those waters until June 29, when we squared away for Hakodate, from which place we sent our skins home to San Francisco. At Hakodate we got fresh provisions and supplies, for our later cruise in Bering sea. On July 3 we left the Japanese port.

The following day, Independence Day, we experienced the peculiar sensation of earthquake shocks at sea. The disturbance must have been on the bottom of the ocean close to us, for we could see the water agitated for miles about. The ship trembled and shook underneath our feet for several minutes. The sensation is peculiar, and the shaking and trembling of a ship in such a position unlike any other motion at sea and an experience never to be forgotten.

A favorable wind that same evening sent us well on our way to Bering sea. We again hove to off Comandorski Island and commenced operations. We had been sealing about four weeks, and had nearly 700 skins aboard when we met trouble.

One calm day we saw smoke to windward, and all hands felt something was in the wind. Our boats were lowered at the time, and some of them were five and six miles from the schooner. We hoisted the recall flag and they returned. Just as the last boat was taken aboard the Russian cruiser Zabala hove alongside and ordered our captain to bring his papers aboard. Caution in this case being the better part of valor, our master readily complied. Although the Russian commander had no love for our own schooner, because we were of the same company as the big steam whaler Alexander, that time in the same waters, we were allowed to continue sealing. However, he gave our captain the warning: "If I catch you inside the thirty-mile limit I'll send you to Siberia," he announced as he proceeded on his way.

Nine or ten days later the Zabala returned. Her captain haled our mate and said: "You are rather close in. You had better set your course for San Francisco." Having at that time a valuable seal catch of over 1,100 skins, we agreed to take the Russian's advice. The following day, Sept. 15, a favorable breeze arose and we set sail homeward. Sept. 29 we dropped our starboard anchor off Meggs wharf, everybody pleased to be home again.

The Mary H. Thomas left San Francisco again Dec. 27, 1903, for another cruise in charge of Capt. Cook, an experienced whaler. She was never heard of again.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive From the Orient.

Vessel.	Dec.	From
Empress of Japan	9	Dec. 12
Shawmut	12	Dec. 13
Cyclops	25	Dec. 26
Tango Maru	26	Dec. 26
Empress of China	Jan. 5	Dec. 27
Tremont	5	Dec. 28
Bellerophon	9	Dec. 28
Pondo	8	Dec. 29
Oriana	12	Dec. 30
Moana	18	Dec. 31
Marama	15	Dec. 31
Georgia		

DECLINE OF OCEAN FREIGHT CHARGES

Increased Size of Deep Sea Carriers and Economies in Handling of Cargoes

The causes of the marked decline in ocean freight rates during the past 30 years are dealt with in a recent bulletin issued by the statistical department of the United States government. Instances of great reductions in ocean freight rates are noted in the case of grain, provisions and cotton. In 1876 wheat was carried from New York to Liverpool for an average of 16.8 cents (gold) per bushel, and the rate in 1906 averaged only 3 cents per bushel. On salt beef the mean rate from New York to Liverpool by steamers was \$1.42 per tierce in 1876, while in 1906 it was but 54 cents. The average ocean rate charged 30 years ago on wheat from San Francisco to England was more than double the present rate. Reductions in the case of cotton rates were also large, amounting in 20 years to more than 50 per cent in a number of instances.

Liners and Tramps

The causes of reductions in ocean freights are largely connected with the increase in size of ocean vessels and with economies in the handling of ships and their cargoes. Ocean vessels may be divided into two classes, liners and tramps. The first consists of ships belonging to a regular line, that is, a group of vessels plying over the same route voyage after voyage, and having more or less regular times of sailing. Vessels of the second class commonly called "tramps," have no regular routes or times of sailings, but go from port to port seeking cargoes, usually following a zig-zag course. Both liners and tramps are now built much larger than in former years. The cargo of a tramp ship not infrequently includes the product of 15,000 acres of average wheat land or the cotton yielded by twice that area, and it would take two such cargoes to fill the hold of one of the larger freight liners.

Cargo Space

The cost of operating a ship does not usually increase in proportion to its size, while the earning power does increase with every additional unit of cargo space. The vessel of 10,000 tons dead weight required to be necessarily have twice the operating expenses of a vessel of 5,000 tons, but the earning capacity of the vessel may be double that of the former. The big ship may reduce rates by 25 per cent, and still earn a larger percentage of profit than its smaller competitors, which applies especially to vessels of similar construction engaged in similar traffic.

Liner Advantages

In the competition of passenger liners with tramps the large ships of the former class are able to secure a cargo at rates below those at which the tramps can accept, with profit. The tramp ship, on account of its slower speed, requires but a small part of the coal used by the fast passenger liner, and hence spends much less for fuel and for wages in the engine room than does the liner. But the earnings from passenger traffic and from mail contracts, as well as from its greater cargo capacity, help to give the liner the advantage.

While the direct interest of the producer or consumer may be in the rate of freight he pays rather than in carrier's cost of performing the service, the latter cost and the elements of which are proposed determinants of the lowest level of the rates for any considerable period of time. The rates prevailing at any one time are largely influenced by the demand for and supply of ships and cargoes.

Steam Against Sail

Changes are taking place in the construction of sailing vessels as well as steamship. The former are not only built larger than in the past years, but sails are so altered as to require fewer seamen, and besides manual labor is being supplanted by machinery for handling sailing vessels in general. However, in spite of the progress of economy in building and operating sailing vessels, they are being crowded out by steamers. The capacity of all sailing vessels, both home and foreign, carrying the exports and imports of the United States, has declined 50 per cent. In 39 years, prior to 1881, the capacity of sailing vessels in this country exceeded that of steamships, but in 1906 the tonnage of steamships was nearly 11 times that of sailing vessels.

Deep-Water Harbors

Good harbors and low ocean freight rates are closely connected, since large ships are usually able to accept less for a given quantity of freight than are small ones, and large ships can float only in deep water. One of the chief benefits of deepening a harbor and its approaches is to make the port accessible for larger ships, which are becoming still larger and larger as time goes on, and the ports which are to accommodate the traffic of the leading steamship lines will be ports having deep water in their harbors and in channels leading to them.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS

More Steamers are Being Fitted With These Aids to Safe Navigation

The question of submarine signaling is receiving increased attention not only in the United States and England but also on the Continent. At both Cherbourg and Boulogne there are private submarine lines. Then from the Sandette Lightship, on the French coast, right away up to the Elbe there is a string of lightships all able to transmit submarine bell warnings. The responsible coast lighting authorities are now considering the advisability of installing similar bells on the north coast of Germany, and on the south coasts of Sweden and Denmark, thus rendering safer in thick or foggy weather the entrance to the Baltic. The French authorities, too, are fully alive to the value and importance of these underwater navigational signals, and are experimenting with a submarine bell buoy moored some seven miles off Havre. The submerged bell-buoys, of course, act automatically by the motion of the waves. In a heavy sea they will toll incessantly, but even on a calm day they will give two strokes

IT IS A PARASITE

That Causes Itching Scalp, Dandruff, and Finally, Falling Hair.

The Itching scalp, the falling hair and dandruff that annoys are the work of a parasite hidden in the scalp. That parasite must be killed to cure dandruff; and the only preparation that will do that is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

C. H. Reed, of Victor, Idaho, says: "Myself and wife had dandruff and falling hair several years. Two bottles of Newbro's Herpicide completely cured us, after several other preparations had failed to do good." Makes hair grow glossy and soft as silk. Hundreds of other testimonials just as strong. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c, in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

a minute. Hitherto it has been the small and passenger liners which have mostly been equipped with "receivers" for catching the bell sounds under water, but no doubt cargo carriers will eventually follow suit.

COMERIC DISABLED

Weir Steamer Carrying Wheat to Queenstown at Lota For Repairs

A special despatch to the Colonist yesterday stated that the British steamer Comeric, of Andrew Weir & Co., has put into Lota, a South American port, with her machinery disabled. The Comeric, which is a steamer of 2594 tons commanded by Capt. Munro, after coaling at Comox, October 21 with a cargo of grain loaded at Tacoma for Queenstown.

BROACHED THE CARGO

Sailors of the Potalloch Tunnelled Into Wet Goods During Voyage

While the British ship Potalloch, which was floated from the Oregon coast and brought to Esquimalt for repairs some years ago, was on her way to San Francisco where she arrived on Friday from Antwerp, some of the crew reeled and stumbled aft from the forecastle in a merry state of intoxication when the ship was in mid-Pacific. Capt. Evans did not know there was any liquor aboard except in cases in the hold, consigned to firms in California. He and the mate ascertained that the men had broached the cargo and in a most unique manner.

From a point directly under the forward hatch a tunnel was found leading through and past piles of freight to a lot of cased whisky and several of these cases had been emptied of their contents. A search of the forecastle by the skipper revealed forty full bottles still untouched by the drunken seamen, but ready for use at any time. For a whole month the fellows had worked in shifts in the dark hold, until one fine day in August the mine of firewater was uncovered.

CARMANIA STRANDED

Big Cunard Liner Aground in Ambrose Channel, Near New York

A New York despatch says the Cunard Liner Carmania, which was the largest of the turbine vessels until the advent of the Lusitania, is fast aground in the Ambrose channel at New York, about a quarter of a mile east of the Roker beacon. The Ambrose channel was recently dredged as a deep approach to New York in view of the coming of the Lusitania and Mauretania.

Marine Notes

The steamer Princess May's repairs will be completed on Monday and the steamer will sail for Skagway on Tuesday at 11 p.m.

The steamer Kazembe, which, after being released from the Canadian-New Zealand line owing to the charter of the steamer Indraville was again chartered in consequence of the accident to the steamer which came to replace her, will leave here Dec. 20 for the Antipodes.

Attell Not Keen for Moran.

Owen Moran's chances of meeting Abe Attell for the featherweight championship of the world grow dimmer each day. The little Hebrew does not seem to want any of the Englishman's game. Jimmy Croftroth offered a purse of \$6,000 to the fighters or 60 per cent of the gross receipts, but Attell has refused to meet Moran for less than a guaranteed end of \$5,000. Attell has appeared before a \$5,000 house only once in his life and Moran never has, so the demands seem unreasonable.

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EGERIA BEATEN BY ESQUIMALT ELEVEN

Naval Team Goes Under in Hard Close Game at Barracks

The Esquimalt football team unexpectedly came to the surface in the game with the Egeria at Victoria Point barracks yesterday afternoon, beating the sailors by a score of 3 to 2, after a most interesting game. The result was a big surprise to the admirals of the sailors who were hoping that after the naval men had got into training they would prove invincible. Esquimalt had a number of changes from the regular lineup, presenting a strong front. Up to half time it was anybody's game, as neither team had scored up to then. All five goals were registered in the second period and they came fast enough to keep the spectators on edge all the time.

This meeting of representatives of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada agreed unanimously as follows:

1. In the interest of healthy and honorable athletic sport, and in loyal support of the mother country and empire, Canada should be represented at the world's Olympic games, to be held in England next year.

2. Patriotism and common sense call for the best possible Canadian representation, if any.

3. We recommend that the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and the Am-

STANFORD TO PLAY GAME IN PORTLAND

Proposal to Transfer One of British Columbia Games to South

Portland, Dec. 7.—A rugby game here early in January between "Stump" Stott's Stars and the champion Stanford university team is practically assured. Dr. Angel, chairman of the university athletic committee, has given it his sanction, and Coach Lanigan and the players are anxious to give an exhibition in the Rose City. The team has three games scheduled with Vancouver, B.C., during the holidays, and one tentatively scheduled with Victoria. The plan is to cancel the Victoria game and play here January 4.

The respective merits of American and English rugby have been debated generally since the California schools took up the British game, that there is a general eagerness on the part of the Portland people to see an exhibition of the imported variety. The desire is augmented because five Portland boys are playing on the Stanford team and have been stars at the game since it was introduced. "Kenny" Fenton is the greatest of them. He is probably the best player on the coast.

The lineup of "Stump" Stott's stars will be variegated but the ex-Stanford captain is so anxious to make a good showing for the game that he will drill them thoroughly. Gelsy and Conant, both of whom played at Stanford last year, will be on the team. Dick Wilder is an old rugby player and will be out. Coach Presley and at least three substitutes have been promised from the Stanford squad and "Chet" Murphy will probably play. Two Britshers have signified their intention of getting out, and in all Stott has about two-thirds of his team in sight. Any who are interested or have played the game before and want to get out are asked to let Stott know. His telephone number is Main 1501.

One of the features of the game may be that University of Oregon football players will play. Dudley Clarke, Kykuyendall and McRees are considering it and may come to Portland and practice during the holidays and play the game. The promoters have a faint hope that it may lead to the introduction of the game into the Northwestern schools.

CANADIAN TEAM TO BE REPRESENTATIVE

Federation and Athletic Union to Combine Forces for Olympic Games

The conference at Ottawa last week over athletic affairs had a result that was important, desirable and definite, so far as concerns Canadian representation at the Olympic games of next year, and that was the primary object of the gathering. In brief, it was agreed that no differences between the two bodies asserting general supervision over amateur sport in Canada shall operate to prevent the sending to England of any athletes who shall be considered worthy by the Canadian Olympic Council and acceptable to the British Olympic Council, which, it is considered probable, would in any event desire Canadian differences to be settled in Canada.

The meeting was the outcome of the invitation of Col. Hanbury-Williams and P. D. Ross to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada to assist them in evolving a plan whereby the best Canadian representation could be secured for the sports that involve the championship of the world. The feeling that this was a great and national question no doubt had much force in bringing about the result that was attained. Both organizations declare themselves to be aiming at the same object, the encouragement and development of amateur sport under proper regulations throughout Canada, though differing radically as to the means by which this may be best accomplished and maintained. The Olympic games are for amateurs only, so that professional sport is not concerned in the present matter.

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3. We recommend that the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and the Am-

Consumption

Its Cause and Suggested Means of Recovery.

Consumption is not always an inherited disease, and a large percentage of cases may be attributed to the following causes:

First, defective digestion. Second, imperfect nutrition as a result of the first. Third, the accumulation of morbid product in the lungs as the result of imperfect nutrition, and this in turn breaks down the function of respiration and consumption is an established disease.

The first step toward a cure is to restore the function of nutrition, and to this end nothing in the world exceeds Vinol.

It is for this reason we want every person in Victoria to know about our delicious cod liver preparation, Vinol, which is far superior to old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsions because it is made by a scientific, extractive and concentrating process from fresh cod's livers, combining with peptone of iron all the medicinal, healing, body building elements of cod liver oil, but no oil.

In pulmonary diseases, it nourishes the body, increases vigor, checks the cough and often mitigates the disease. As a strength-creator for old people, delicate children, weak, rundown persons, and after sickness, Vinol is unequalled.

We ask Victoria people to try Vinol on our offer to return their money if it does not give satisfaction. D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B. C.

Athletic Federation of Canada and other athletic bodies not here represented, join hands to work to promote such representation to the best of their ability.

For this purpose we suggest that each body should appoint delegates to act as a central council with the representatives in Canada of the British Olympic committee.

Each body maintains its own amateur definition, but in order to reach a basis of co-operation it is agreed that as regards any question of amateur status, a decision as to eligibility for the Olympic games shall be left to the Canadian committee.

As an earnest of good-will and desire to do the best possible for Canada in connection with the Olympic games, though without recognizing any yielding of essential principle, or committing either body beyond the date of the games, the Canadian Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada are recommended, so far as all bearing upon the Olympic games are concerned, to mutually withdraw and abstain from all disqualifications, rulings and penalties enacted against any individual or organization in consequence of or depending upon differences between the two associations.

It is recommended that the Central committee consist of three representatives in Canada of the British Olympic committee, three delegates each from the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, and one delegate from the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, with power to add to their number by unanimous vote representatives of amateur athletic interests not affiliated with the above-mentioned bodies, and to appoint all necessary sub-committees.

As soon as possible after the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada may have ratified this suggested agreement or its essentials, the Central committee should convene for the purpose of planning the scale and methods upon which Canadian representation should be attempted, and the raising of the necessary funds.

Replying to a vote of thanks for his consideration and the deep interest he has taken in this matter, Col. Hanbury-Williams assured the delegates of his extreme pleasure at the most satisfactory outcome of the meeting, and his confidence that it would have a most beneficial effect on sport at large, and produce a gratifying representation of Canada at the Olympic games.

He announced that the latest advices were that the opening of the games had been provisionally set for July 13, and that the programme of Winter games, football, lacrosse and the like, would probably begin October 19.

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

Latest Results of English and Southern Leagues.

London, Dec. 7.—The following are the results of English football games last Saturday:

THE LEAGUE—DIV. 1.
Aston Villa 3, Newcastle United 3.
Bristol City 3, Nottingham Forest 0.
Northampton 1, Middlesbrough 1.
Preston North End 1, Middlesbrough 1.
Sheffield Wed. 2, Manchester United 0.
Sunderland 1, Bolton Wanderers 2.
Woolwich Arsenal 2, Blackburn Rov. 2.
The games between Bury and Liverpool, Everton and Birmingham, Manchester City and Sheffield United were not played.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE...

Crystal Palace 2, Brentford 1.
Wandsworth 4, Bristol Rovers 1.
Tottenham Hotspurs 1, Leyton 0.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Reading 0.
West Ham United 2, Watford 0.
Plymouth 1, Norwich City 0.
Southampton 2, Northampton 0.
Luton 8, Millwall 1.
Brighton and Hove 1, Bradford Park Avenue Rangers 1.
Portsmouth 5, New Brighton 2.

OLYMPIC SPORTS REGULATIONS STRICT

No Expense Money Will Be Allowed to Any of the Contestants

The purity of the sportsmanship of the competitors in the Olympic games in London next year will be as much above suspicion as it is possible to ensure its being. In the first place, the British Olympic Council, in control of the whole affair, will make no contribution to the expenses of any competitor, British or foreign.

They reserve to themselves the right to refuse any entry without giving any reason. The amateur status of every competitor must be guaranteed by the association which in his own country, governs the sport in which he desires to enter as a competitor, or, where no such governing association or governing club exists, by a special committee of experts appointed by the Olympic committee of that country.

These reserves are Olympic committees in all countries that aspire to any degree of prowess in athletics, and, as the result, early this year entries from two-tenths countries were guaranteed, while great activity was manifested in such unexpected quarters as the Argentine and Spain, the former being among the first to organize trial competitions for the selection of their competitors, while Spain sent in early notification that she would send competitors for

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Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price. TWO LOTS fronting on one of James Bay's best streets, close to Parliament building, each equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; price, \$2,200 the two; terms. This is a real bargain.

10 ACRES, water frontage, close to Victoria. Price \$150 per acre; terms. \$1,150—4-roomed cottage and lot 60 x 60, James Bay. Terms. \$1,300—Cottage and 2 lots, each 50 x 140. A bargain. \$1,350—5-roomed house, pantry, bath room, stable, lot 50 x 135. \$2,200 will purchase corner lot with store and dwelling, latter rented at \$25 per month. A bargain. \$2,500 will purchase a modern brick dwelling and lot 30 x 120. Terms if necessary. \$2,500—5-roomed cottage, brick foundation and 3 lots, on terms. \$2,800—6-roomed cottage with 2 full sized lots, overlooking the water, Rock Bay. \$2,000—5-roomed cottage with bath and sewer on Pandora street. easy terms.

For Fruit and Farming Land call for Printed List.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

\$2,300—6-roomed modern house with front and back entrance. Terms. \$2,400—6-roomed cottage and lot 35 x 120, less than 4 blocks from the centre of the city. \$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required. \$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750. \$4,500—Large dwelling in James Bay, with lot 60 x 240. \$3,000—7-roomed modern dwelling on Quebec street. Easy terms. \$4,000—Large corner lot on Dallas Road, with two cottages. \$2,000—Douglas Gardens—Choice lot, facing south, 56x158, front and back entrance. Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office. BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.

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30 BROAD STREET

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\$4,750.00 will purchase a 2-storey dwelling of 7 rooms and usual offices, all modern conveniences, basement, gas, concrete sidewalk. Easy terms. (1217)

\$2,000.00 will purchase a 2-storey modern dwelling of 6 rooms on Cook street. This is a bargain on which very easy terms may be had. (1212)

\$3,250.00 will purchase a 6-roomed 2 storey modern dwelling in James Bay and close to the park. Terms say \$500.00 cash and the balance to suit. (1213)

\$3,700.00 will purchase a 5-roomed cottage in a good section of the city and close to the Fort street car line. This is new and never been occupied. Terms are exceptionally easy. (1195)

\$2,850.00 will purchase 2 lots and dwelling of 7 rooms on the Esquimalt Road. This is a bargain. Terms easy. (B.C.)

\$1,500.00 will purchase a lot 57 ft. x 135 ft., on South Turner street. (2579)

\$2,000.00 will purchase 5 lots in the Fairfield Estate, all fenced and under cultivation, 1,000 strawberry plants, 16 fruit trees. Terms \$500.00 cash, and balance at 6 per cent. (2375)

\$1,200.00 will purchase a lot on Franklin street, and close to Cook street. (2572)

\$800.00 will purchase a lot on Lewis street, near Dallas Road and close to the car line. (2112)

\$4,750.00 will purchase 1 1/4 acres waterfront on the Gorge, all cleared and under fruit trees. (435)

\$5,000.00 will purchase 5 acres at Gordon Head, with about 600 fruit trees, 2 1/2 acres of strawberries, all under cultivation, good water, etc. (314)

\$525.00 will purchase 50 acres in Shawnigan district, no rock, good soil for fruit, timbered, no improvements and only 2 1/2 miles from E. & N. Ry. (1372)

FOR RENT

One of the best suites of rooms in the "Mahon Building," suitable for law office. Good vault and plenty of light. Lease, if wanted.

PRIOR STREET

Two corner lots, View; \$15 down, and \$10 monthly. Interest, Price, each.....\$450

EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS—PROSPECT ROAD
Lot 50x120, near car line; \$15 down and \$10 monthly interest. Price, each.....\$450

OAK BAY AVENUE
Four lots just beyond Foul Bay road; 50 foot frontage; \$15 down and \$10 monthly. Interest. Price, each.....\$500

COWICHAN STREET
Lots 51x124 each, near car; \$15 down and \$10 monthly. Interest. Price, each.....\$250

WILMER STREET
Lot; \$15 down and \$10 monthly. Interest. Price.....\$300

SUPERIOR STREET
Near Birdcage Walk, one lot, 50x167. Price.....\$2,500

CASH WANTED
Alderman's Road.....\$237.50

Bank Street, near Oak Bay avenue, each.....\$575

CHAUCER STREET
Lots 50 ft. frontage; \$15 down and \$10 monthly. Interest. Price, each.....\$350

Pemberton & Son

625 Fort Street

Do You Want to Buy Real Estate?

We have the largest list of property in the city to choose from.

If you are looking for 5 to 10 acres of land, we have it. If you want a farm of 150 acres we have the best and cheapest buy in the district. We can sell you a house at any price you like, from \$1,000 to \$40,000. If you are looking for a lot on which to build we can show you desirable lots in all sections of the city. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

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\$500 down and \$25 per month will buy a Two Storey Seven Roomed House, standing on a corner lot 104 feet on Bay Street, **\$2,500**

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WHAT?

Building lots. The choicest lots and best location in the city.

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On the Gorge Road, only five minutes' walk from car line, opposite City Park property, and close to Tramway Park.

WHY?

Because of the low prices and easy terms at which they are offered. These lots are actually worth 50% more than our present prices.

WHEN?

Right Now! The time all things should be done.

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Sixty-five Timber Claims accessible to water. Can be economically logged.

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Wanted—List of Improved and Unimproved City Property.

House to Rent.

7 roomed house, No. 61 North Park street, easy terms, \$2,500.

Good house on corner lot, close to car line, park and beach. Rents for \$30, easy terms. Price \$5,500.

Good houses, nice lawns and trees, 7-roomed, all modern, 2 blocks from beach, 3 blocks from Beacon Hill park, half block from car line, easy terms, each house \$3,000.

7 roomed house on Kings road, \$400 cash. Price \$1,800.

CALL AND CONSULT US BEFORE INVESTING.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR RENT

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**The Hugo Ross Realty Co.
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SUPERIOR STREET
Near Bird Cage Walk.
One lot, 50 x 167 \$2,600

DALLAS ROAD
8-room modern house and 3 lots. Terms. \$8,000.00

FACING PARK
8-room house and large grounds, 132 x 120. Terms. \$8,000.00

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Modern Residence

Nearly new, conveniently situated, 10 minutes walk from Post Office and close to car line, containing three bedrooms, reception hall, large dining room, drawing room, kitchen, pantry, etc., all conveniences, seven foot basement well adapted for storage purposes, garden kept in splendid condition. Fruit trees. Lot 63x120

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Per Acre **\$250 to \$500** On Terms

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Two Beauties

We have two nice large lots, only 10 minutes walk from a beautiful sandy beach, and not over three minutes walk from car line. We will take

\$300 Each

\$10 down and \$10 a month until they are paid for.

They are a great bargain. Nothing in same locality less than \$450. If you will take the trouble to compare values and buy without further hesitation, you will surely make money. The start is easy

Only \$10

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ALBERNI

PROPOSED TERMINUS OF THE C. P. R.

THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS LOT 112, has been sub-divided into Five Acre Lots and though it has only been on the market for a short time, there are now but a few Lots left. The Canadian Pacific Railway has acquired large interests in ALBERNI. They did the same in Vancouver only a few years ago. Vancouver has now a population of 75,000 people.

MORAL—Buy Alberni Property.

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J. MUSGRAVE

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The critical financial stringency has passed, buy now while you can get bargains. After every great monetary crisis, the public turn their attention to Real Estate Investments. I have Bargains in Farms, Dwellings, Acreage and Lots. Here are some samples:

10-ROOMED HOUSE—With bath, pantry, etc., on Pandora street, brick foundation, in first-class order. Old price \$7,500. Now.....\$6,650

8-ROOMED HOUSE—New, on Heyward avenue, nice garden, large lot. Inquire further about this. For immediate sale—cheap.

8-ROOMED HOUSE—Near Cook and Fort, new, large rooms, well finished. Can give a snap on this. Inquire further at office.

Ten acres in Vancouver, close to Shaughnessy Heights, where the C. P. R. are at present clearing preparatory to placing lots on the market. I understand the price for these lots will be about \$1,000 each, with building restrictions of \$7,000. This equals about \$6,000 per acre. I can deliver the 10 acres above at \$500 per acre. The cheapest property in this district at the present time is \$1,000 per acre. ::::

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New 5 room Cottage, concrete foundation, Spring Ridge, all modern. Price \$3,150. Terms \$650 cash, balance \$25 per month. New 5 room Cottage on Pandora Street, concrete foundation, can make two more good rooms upstairs, all modern. Price \$3,700. Terms \$800 cash, balance \$30 per month.

New 8 room House on corner, Alfred Street, all modern, piped for furnace, concrete foundation. A lovely home. Price \$5,100. Terms \$1,300 cash, balance easy.

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Mainland News

WESTBOUND TRAIN STRUCK ROCK SLIDE

C. P. R. Transcontinental Express Has Narrow Escape Near Hope

Vancouver, Dec. 7.—The second section of the Canadian Pacific westbound transcontinental train struck a rock slide this afternoon near Hope.

Happily the train did not go over the embankment, which is high. The locomotive jumped the track and turned on its side, while the baggage car and one passenger car were derailed. The passenger car mounted the slide.

Engineer Ostrom escaped with a few scratches, but Fireman Lyon was rendered unconscious by not very serious injuries. Two passengers were slightly injured.

A wrecking train was sent from Vancouver, and the track was cleared by 8 o'clock tonight.

Drowned in Fraser

New Westminster, Dec. 7.—Gus Gunderson, a well known Norwegian resident of the city, was drowned while crossing the river to South Westminster in a gasoline launch last night. Gunderson was going over with J. Jensen and Jack Knutson in the launch and all three were sitting in the front of the boat when something went wrong with the engine. Gunderson went back to fix it and in coming forward along the side of the boat must have lost his footing and fallen overboard, for a splash was heard and his head was seen sinking below the surface of the water. No trace of the unfortunate man could be found by the time the little craft was brought around. The body has not yet been recovered.

Killed by Tramcar

New Westminster, Dec. 7.—Jack Crawley, a longshoreman met a terrible death on the British Columbia electric railway tracks last evening when he was run over by an interurban car and his body mangled almost beyond recognition. Motorman Clark Ellis, who was in charge of the car, did not see the man at all, and thinks he must have been lying on the track, for the first intimation that he had of having struck him was when he felt the car jar from the collision, and it was some distance before he could bring it to a stop. The accident occurred near the corner of Tenth and Carnavan streets. An inquest was held today and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Skeena Snag Boat

New Westminster, Dec. 7.—There are several innovations in the machinery of the new snagboat destined for the Skeena river which is being built by the Schaeffer Machine company. The most important of these is that there are no outside eccentric rods. This does away with the danger of snags being caught and tangled in the steering gear. This happened to the steamer "Favorite" last year, and resulted in her being thrown on the rocks and sunk. The new boat only awaits the installation of the boiler, which is not yet finished. It is not expected that the boat will be in commission before early next year.

RAILWAY REQUESTS

V. W. & Y. Representative Makes Further Proposals to Vancouver Authorities

Vancouver, Dec. 7.—A. E. Woods, of the V. W. & Y. railway, yesterday afternoon approached the special council committee on railways concerning the final arrangements for the amendment of the act for the settling of the questions between the city and his company at the head of False creek.

In addition to changes asked at the former meetings, he asked that the city give the company the use of all street-ends from the western and eastern boundaries of its yards, save where specific access to the creek waterfront was mentioned in the original agreement. He said that the streets would under any circumstance lead nowhere, and their being closed at the boundaries of the yards would facilitate the company in filling, and also make the points less dangerous.

Ald. Heaps contended that at least one street should be open on the south side of the creek, as there was a stretch

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MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, very pretty designs, some have mirrors on top, all have doors in front. An acceptable gift for the lover of music. Prices \$23.00, \$19.00, \$18.00, \$15.50, \$14.50 and \$12.00

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If there is any doubt in your mind as to what to get for Father, Brother or Husband, try a MORRIS RECLINING CHAIR. It is sure to please him and give him many hours of solid comfort. We can supply you with any color or quality of cushion you like; also 7 or 8 different styles of frames. Prices from \$40.00 to \$9.50

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The Piano Loved by Musicians



There are pianos, living on their past reputation. There are others that do not enjoy the same reputation in Canada that they are supposed to hold in other lands.

The New Scale Williams is no such piano. It is loved for itself.

The ravishing tone, in all its glorious sweetness, evenness and volume—the sensitive, sympathetic touch—the power and possibilities of this magnificent instrument—make it the delight of the artist, the proudest possession of the home.

The builders of the New Scale Williams make price the last consideration. It is solely a question of superiority at every stage of the work.

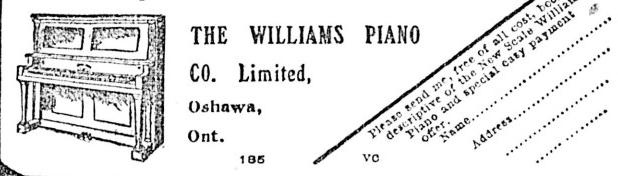
The New Scale Williams Piano

is mechanically and architecturally perfect. Its creation from wood and metal is the work of master hands, directed by the deans of the art of piano building.

It is, beyond question, Canada's finest piano, and one of the world's masterpieces. It is the virtuoso's preference—the singer's greatest assistant—the choice of the teacher—the joy of the amateur.

Fill in the coupon below—to take to your local dealer or send to us—and receive, absolutely free, several booklets issued by us—all beautifully illustrated and wonderfully interesting to anyone contemplating the purchase of a piano.

Our easy payment plan enables practically everyone to buy one of these superb instruments.



M. W. WAITT & CO., 44 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

to repay it until he has steadily suffered his own chastisement. Blow thus solemnly alternates with blow, until the man with the stronger arm and harder head is left the victor. In this ordeal Billy Lee succumbed.

The witnesses in this trial were of course mainly aborigines themselves, for the crime was committed in one of their camps. Their demeanor was extremely nervous. Again and again they had to be exhorted to hold up their heads and to speak clearly. One of them, a strong man with dents upon his head suggesting a long experience of boomerang duels, faints in the course of giving his evidence, and another collapsed as soon as he had left the box. Later witnesses were therefore allowed to sit, and were frequently refreshed by a glass of water, which they would empty at a single gulp. Their evidence was given in pidgin English, interpreted by a police Inspector, who was Protector of Aborigines for the district.

The counsel for the defence had the advantage of having lived for some time among the blacks when a boy, and could consequently make himself easily understood by them. "You yabba longa me now," was his intimation that they were now to speak to him instead of to his learned brother. "You tell me straight, no tell lies" was sufficient to emphasize the importance of truthful answers. Several peculiarities in linguistic usage came out during the examination. The witnesses used the word "lose" as a euphemism for "die," and "kill" in place of "strike." It had the oddest effect to hear how one man would kill the other, and then the other would retaliate by killing him.

Two peculiar characteristics noted by the writers on aboriginal customs were illustrated in this trial. One was the blacks' inability to count. At one point it was desired to ascertain what time elapsed between the death of the victim and the giving of information to the magistrate. The man who had himself carried the news could give no answer when the question was put to him point blank. He was next asked how many "sleeps" he had during his journey. This inquiry was also ineffective.

Lastly, the lawyer proceeded in this fashion: "Where you sleep same night Billy Lee killed?" "Me sleep So-and-So Creek," was the prompt answer. The place of sleeping night after night was then elicited, until it was easy to calculate the total interval. So, too, the time of day at which any event happened was indicated not by mention of the hour, but by pointing to the quarter where the sun was.

The other characteristic especially illustrated was the reluctance of the friends of the dead man to mention his name after he is gone. It is stated by one of the latest authorities on aboriginal practices, N. W. Thomas, that to mention the name of a dead man is thought equivalent to summoning his ghost, and that to avoid such calamitous words once familiar will even be

NOTICE

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7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES
The latest old and new styles in
MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry Lime, Cement Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

Photo Mounts
Starting at \$1.50 to \$10.00 for larger ones, our selections of sterling mounted Photo Frames are both numerous and pleasing. These make a most appropriate Christmas present.

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Advertise in The Colonist

Music and Drama

Tomorrow Night's Offering

Max Figman has established himself as foremost comedian on the American stage by his admirable interpretation of Harold MacGrath's hero in "The Man on the Box," which will be seen at the Victoria theatre on Monday evening next. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from Canada to Mexico nothing but praises have been spoken of Mr. Figman's art, the excellence of his company and the perfection of his scenic production. To achieve success in a character of which all readers have formed preconceived ideals is no mean task, and denotes the thorough actor and artist. Mr. Figman has always been considered one of the best actors of the modern stage and his performance of "The Man on the Box" dispels all question and places him in the front rank of American comedy stars. Mr. Figman is under the management of Mr. John Cort, who also directs the tours of Madame Calve, "The Alaskan" and Maude Fealy. In addition to looking after some seventy odd theatres in the Northwest.

The New Grand.

The bill arranged for the coming week at the New Grand is one of the very expensive ones, and includes sev-

eral high-priced features which

should tend to make it a most entertaining one. Harry Crandall and company will present a condensed version of "Peck's Bad Boy," entitled "Fun in a Grocery." The little company includes six people in the cast. It is described as twenty minutes of fast and furious fun, especially when the star, Harry Crandall, is on the stage. A complete drama, a one-act playlet, entitled "Across the Line," in which all the characters, of which there are no less than seven, are played by one man, will be another big feature. Preston Kendall, America's foremost protean artist, is the individual who essays the difficult task of presenting the play, which calls for eleven complete changes, perfect in every detail, in from two to seven seconds each. It is a wonderful performance of lightning change and versatile characterization, ranging from the old Southern gentleman to the dashing young Yankee officer, with a miter in a death scene, an excellent darky and even the young Southern girl, and all well impersonated. Magee Maitland is reported as one of the very best of female comedians with not a dull moment in her twenty minutes of monologue and song. The great Pascale has an entirely new and novel contortion wire act. Jack and Bertha Rich are billed as singers and eccentric dancers. Thos. J. Price will sing the illustrated song, "Just Because I Love You." New moving pictures are entitled "Tommy in Society," and "A Southern Romance," and the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Nagel will play as an overture "The Pirates of Penzance," by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Pantages Theatre

From advance reports, the coming week at the Pantages theatre will be a banner one, in so far as talent is concerned. All the acts booked are features in themselves. The Rusticano trio are Italian street singers and instrumentalists of no mean order, and lovers of high class music will enjoy a pleasant surprise. Linn and Bonnie Hazard are certainly up-to-date and their act is entirely new and there isn't a dull moment during their stay on the stage. Mr. Hazard is rated as one of the best pianists in vaudeville. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bartlett are another team of top-notchers and keep their audience in a happy mood. They also introduce their dog, who is a clever actor in his particular line. Jimmy Dunn, a mimic, is in himself a whole show, his imitations are remarkably clever, and he ranks first among so-called imitators. Miss Crawford, who has jumped into popular favor in so short a time, will sing a new illustrated song entitled "My Mother Was a Northern Girl," and with the addition of a new moving picture on the Pantagescope, the performance as a whole will rank with any ever given here, and that is saying a good deal. The management promises some big attractions for the holidays. The popularity of the Johnson street theatre is becoming established.

Maude Fealy in "The Stronger Sex"

Maude Fealy's play for the present year is the real success of London during the past season. It is called "The Stronger Sex," and is said to be one of the most interesting and truthful stories depicted upon the stage for many years. Manager Cort, by arrangement with Mr. Otho Stuart, was able to secure this play for his star only after a spirited bidding in opposition to other metropolitan managers who readily recognized its worth as a dramatic entertainment. It is unquestionably a play of unusual merit, as its record of seven solid months' presentation at one theatre in London amply testifies. Mr. Cort's production has been made in a manner commensurate with all the requisites of a high class presentation. The company he has engaged to support Miss Fealy includes many players whose names have been favorably be-

fore the theatre-going public in connection with the best organizations.

Kubellik's Playing

Among the criticisms on Kubellik's opening concert at the New York Hippodrome, Sunday, November 10, the one which will most interest music lovers, is that by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, the noted critic of the New York Tribune, and what he said of Kubellik's playing in the issue of November 11 was exactly as follows:

"Since it seems necessary to make Kubellik a vast popular attraction, it is fortunate for those who admire him that he persists in dignifying his surroundings by his programmes as well as his playing. Last night he was the center of a most extraordinary scene at the Hippodrome, the colossal audience-room being crowded to the roof, and the vast gathering listening as if spellbound to a very different order of music than that ordinarily presented at Sunday night popular concerts.

The Sindig Concerto had been heard here once before, something over a year ago. It was a very different thing in the hands of Kubellik, who presented it as a most welcome addition to the violinist's repertoire, which is woefully small and hackneyed, as at

bellishments are unique and elaborate. The first act shows all the bakery shops preparing for the Christmas rush. While the second act is divided between Candy Land and Bun Land, the costumes, props etc., being in absolute keeping with the surroundings. To this, A. Baldwin Sloane, whose "Moeling Bird" has become a classic in the world of music, has added some of the daintiest and most melodious compositions of his career, and even operas of a more pretentious nature, can't compare with the gems of "The Gingerbread Man," namely, "John Dough," "Beautiful Land of Bon Bon," "Every Little Something," "Dear Old Nursery Rhymes," "Do You Believe in Santa Claus," "Moon," "My Queen of Dreams," etc., etc.

An Actress' Beauty Secrets

Society women, who are wise, judiciously accentuate the charms of nature by art. Few in this world are so lovely that they cannot be made lovelier.

The deep seated prejudice against the use of cosmetics is fast disappearing.

A fluff of powder, a hint of rouge, a shadow'neath the eye, may change a woman's entire appearance and place her in the beauty class even after she

improve the skin rather than prove harmful.

So in your make-up, whether for the stage or drawing room, start with a foundation of cold cream. First apply the rouge. The simplest dry rouge is best.

Lay it on lightly with a hair's foot, and shade it artistically, toning it with a chamois.

Then touch up the lips. For this purpose I use the lip rouge, which comes in a tiny porcelain tube.

Next comes the powder. The purest rice powder is best, and you can suit your complexion as to shade, pink or white or blonde.

Dust it over the face softly and lightly with a powder puff. Then work it carefully into the skin, blending it with the rouge and softening the effect of feature and coloring. Be careful to remove all powder traces. It is not necessary to advertise art to the entire world.

For the eyelashes, use a pencil that may be purchased in any shop dealing in toilet articles. Get brown or black as you prefer, and just touch the lashes on the under lid, slightly.

Brushing the brows regularly each night and morning with a soft brush will arch and thicken them.

The programme was as follows:

1. Chanson Napolitaine...Streabog
Misses Dorothy Kirk, Rosalie Newman, Irene Owen.
2. Happy Playwoman... Williams
Miss Myrtle Bryce.
3. Bee and Clover... A. Gelbe
"Grace e Caprice" Kullak
Miss Rosalie Newman.
4. Dance on the Lawn... Kujak
Marionettes... Rhode
Miss Dorothy Kirk.
5. Gondoliers... D'Ourville
Misses Jocelyn Bridgeman, Dorothy Newman.
6. May Song... N. Von Wilm Merry Huntsman... Merle Gerard Bolton.
7. Song (selected)... Mrs. Moresby.
8. In Twilight... Ganschals
Sidney Rich.
9. Alla Maria... N. Von Wilm Lark's Song Tschalkowsky
Miss Eleanor Starrett.
10. Melody... Heller
Carnival Dance... Gilder
Miss Jessie Choate.
11. Valse Sentimentale... Dudley Martin
Miss Constance Miller.
12. Grace... Mayer
Air de Ballet... Chaminade
W. J. Pearce.
13. An den Frühlings... Gregor
La Papillon... Dennee
Miss Evelyn Crook.
14. March Militaire... Schubert
Misses Ethel Gibson, Jessie Choate.

SUBMARINE CABLES ENEMY

Little Creature of the Sea That Is Fond of Gutta Percha

The vicissitudes of a submarine cable are many. It may be torn by an anchor, crushed by a rock or seriously damaged by a coral reef such as abound in the tropics. Some of the growths often found on a cable tend gradually to decay the iron sheathing wires. Then again, a cable is sometimes severed by a seagull. It may be fatally attacked by the snout of a sawfish or by the spike of a swordfish. But perhaps the little animal that makes itself most objectionable from the cable engineer's standpoint is the insignificant looking teredo navalis. This little beast is intensely greedy where gutta percha is concerned, working its way between the iron wires and between the serving yarns. The silica in the outer cable compound tends to defeat the teredo's efforts at making a meal off the core and this defeat is further effected by the core being enveloped in a thin tapetum of brass.

But where the bottom is known to be badly infested with these little monsters of the deep, the insulator is often composed of India rubber, which has no attraction for the teredo and possesses a toughness, moreover, which is less suited for its boring tool than the comparatively cheese-like tapetum.

Mrs. Campbell was Beatrice Stella Tanner, the daughter of the manager of an Oriental banking institution in London.

She was seventeen when she met handsome "Pat" Campbell; he was nineteen.

It was a case of love at first sight.

They were married, and in the course of time two children came to them.

One was a boy, Allan, the image of his father. The other was a girl, Stella—her mother's prototype.

Business ventures called Patrick Campbell to South Africa. There he remained for seven years. His wife stayed in London with the two children. She undertook the study of music and in time was graduated with honors at the Royal academy.

After seven years in South Africa, ten thousand miles away from his girl wife and their children, Patrick Campbell returned to London and became a barrister.

When the outbreak of the Boer war spread its cloud over England, he enlisted in the volunteer infantry and became a sergeant.

Then it was Sergt. Patrick Campbell, No. 4310, of Lord Methuen's brigade—Imperial Yeomanry.

The regiment of which he was a member was made up of English gentlemen living in and about London.

In the meantime, Mrs. Campbell had stormed the heights of endeavor and won the success as an actress, that is now one of the traditions of the English stage.

When her gallant husband set sail for South Africa she was nearly heart broken.

In the dark hour which brought the news of his death, she was playing in her own theatre, the Royalty, and London was at her feet.

It was in the midst of the play in which she first won fame, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

During the second act, near the denouement, a cabigram bearing the news of her husband's death was handed to her.

The play was stopped at once and the Royalty was closed for a week, while the body of the handsome, strapping Irish gentleman was buried on the veldt in South Africa with military honors.

Among the household treasures of the Patrick Campbells was an American phonograph.

Their favorite amusement was to listen to its records and to make new ones of the voices of themselves and their friends.

Just before Sergt. Campbell went to the war in South Africa he spoke some messages into the machine and left them as affectionate legacies to his wife and children.

These records he despatched homeward by the first outgoing steamer, and in due time they reached London.

It was scarcely a week from the time that the cable brought the news of sorrow to wife and children, that a consignment of fresh records from husband and father reached them.

These records are to Mrs. Campbell, the priceless memories of a man truly beloved. She carries them with her in a generous use of pure cold cream. All the geriatric women use it.

With its use, cosmetics preserve and

plenish the skin rather than prove harmful.

Little Stella, at school at Dresden, also has a phonograph and the dearest hours of her childhood are passed in listening to her father's words spoken to her over the ocean.

Allan Campbell, his very father over again, and mildly, in His Majesty's navy, has a phonograph, too.

He keeps it in his chest on board ship in Hong Kong harbor.

Druse and Droot

A most interesting recital given by the pupils of Miss Ada Saunders, was held on Thursday at Watt's hall, and was much appreciated by a large audience. The pupils all show very careful training and reflect great credit on their teacher. Among the younger children, where all did so well, it would be hard to pick out any special child as excelling over the others, but among the more advanced pupils, Miss Eleanor Starrett, and W. J. Pearson certainly deserve special mention, the latter playing Chamainde's "Al de Ball" in very good style with plenty of execution and expression. Mrs. Moresby kindly contributed two songs, both of which were much appreciated. The programme was as follows:

FASCINATING STORY OF OLD LONDON

Some Amazing Facts About Conditions in World's Metropolis

MAX FIGMAN

In Harold MacGrath's Story "THE MAN ON THE BOX"

The Staged Limit for Fun.

Seat sale begins 10 a.m., Friday, Decem-

ber 6.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Mail

orders accompanied by cheque will re-

ceive their usual attention.

WEDDING THEATRE

The Laughing Date

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.

Mr. John Cort presents America's Fore-

most Comedian

MAX FIGMAN

In Harold MacGrath's Story

"THE MAN ON THE BOX"

The Staged Limit for Fun.

Seat sale begins 10 a.m., Friday, Decem-

ber 6.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Mail

orders accompanied by cheque will re-

ceive their usual attention.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11th

The Natural Funnaker, Smith Edwards, in the big Musical Comedy

The Rollicking Girl

Big cast, including dashing Lena Decker, with the English comedian Paul Decker, with the chorus famed for its pretty girls.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a.m. Monday, Decem-

ber 9th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual at-

tention.

The New Grand

Week of 9th December.

Harry Crandall & Co.

Lat of Joe Weber's All Star Company in the Laughing Hit

"FUN IN A GROCERY."

Six People in Cast.

America's Foremost Protean Artist

Preston Kendall

In a One-Act Play Entitled

"Across the Lines."

The Great Pascale

Aerial Contortionist.

Madge Maitland

Vocalist and Mimic.

Jack and Bertha Rich

Singing and Eccentric Dancing.

Thos. J. Price

Song Illustrator,

"Just Because I Love You"

New Moving Pictures

"Tommy in Society."

"A Southern Romance."

Our Own Orchestra

M. Nagel, Director,

"Pirates of Penzance."

PANTAGES THEATRE

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE

Text of the Convention Laid on the Table of House of Commons

The new commercial treaty between Canada and France is signed on behalf of Great Britain by Sir Francis Bertie, and Messrs. W. S. Fielding, and L. P. Broder, and on behalf of France by M.M.S. Pichon, J. Callaux, Gaston Doumerge, J. Ruau.

The text is as follows:

Art. I.—Natural and manufactured products enumerated in tables A attached to the present agreement of Canadian origin, will benefit on their entry into France and Algeria, and into the colonies and possessions of France, and into the countries of the protectorate of Indo-China, by the minimum tariff and by the most reduced customs duties that may be applied to similar products of all foreign origin.

Art. II.—Every reduction of customs dues accorded by France to any foreign country on one of the products enumerated in table A will be applicable by full right to the similar Canadian product.

Art. III.—The natural and manufactured products enumerated in table B of the present agreement produced in France, Algeria, the colonies and possessions of France and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate shall benefit on their entry into Canada by the intermediary tariff and the most reduced customs duties applicable in similar products of every other foreign origin.

Art. IV.—Every reduction of customs rights granted by Canada to any foreign country on one of the products enumerated in table B will be applicable by full right to the corresponding products produced in France, Algeria, the colonies and possessions of France and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate.

Art. V.—The natural and manufactured products enumerated in table C attached to the present agreement, produced in France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, will benefit on their entry into Canada by the customs duties inscribed on the said table C of Article VI.

Art. VI.—Every reduction of customs duties inscribed on table C granted by Canada to any foreign country on one of the products enumerated in the said table will be applicable to the corresponding product originating in France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate.

Art. VII.—If a product actually admitted to exemption of customs duties in virtue of the minimum French tariff on its entry into France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, becomes exempt from duties, the said produce when it shall be imported into Canada shall benefit from the reduced tariff applicable to a similar product imported from any foreign country. For instance, if a product actually admitted free on its

entry into Canada in virtue of the intermediary Canadian tariff should become exempt from customs duty, the said product when it shall be imported from France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, shall benefit from the most reduced tariff applicable to a similar product imported from any foreign country.

Art. VIII.—In order to benefit from the advantages of tariff stipulated in the above articles the products of French origin from Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate should be transported without re-shipment from a port of these territories or from a port of a territory enjoying preferential tariff or intermediary tariff to a sea or river port of Canada.

Article IX.—For the application of former articles, Canada or France will be able to demand that the products be accompanied by certificates of origin, or by declarations in conformity with their respective legislations. If the Canadian government or the French government deem necessary that these certificates and these declarations be examined, they shall have authority to name or designate to that effect, agent who will give this supervision gratuitously.

Art. X.—Canada and France mutually agree not to establish any prohibition nor restriction of importation, exportation or transit, which be not at the same time applicable to both countries. Nevertheless, Canada and France reserve the right of pronouncing, in respect to all products in production or arrival at either country, prohibition or temporary restriction, from the scientific establishments placed under the control of the minister of agriculture in France and designated by him, are produced by the importers of French wines into Canada, these certificates shall be taken into consideration, to determine the alcoholic tax on wines by Canadian customs authorities, without, nevertheless, limiting their powers of appreciation.

Art. XI.—Leaving aside tariff arrangements, Canada and France reciprocally concede the treatment of the most favored nation in all which concerns importation, exportation, re-exportation, transit, bonding, warehousing, transportation, consumption, accomplishment of customs formalities, and in general, every thing connected with the exercise of commerce and industry.

Former arrangements do not apply. 1. To favors which are or shall be granted to other bordering states for facilitating frontier traffic in a radius which shall not exceed fifteen kilometres on each side of the frontier.

2. To special favors resulting from the customs agreement of France with the principality of Monaco.

Art. XII.—Products of every kind, of Canadian origin and imported into France, Algeria, the colonies and French possessions and in the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, shall not be subject to excise duties, interest for consumption, or grant other or larger than those which are in force on similar products of Canadian origin. In like manner every kind of produce from French Algeria, colonies and French possessions, and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, imported into Canada, shall not be subject to excise dues, on interior consumption, or grant other or larger than those levied on similar Canadian products.

Art. XIII.—The present agreement shall be extended to Tunis by a declaration exchanged to this effect between the principal contracting parties.

Art. XIV.—To start from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, the arrangement of the 6th February, 1893, regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France will cease to be effect.

Art. XV.—The present treaty, after having been approved by the French house and by the Canadian parliament, will be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris, as soon as possible.

Schedule A

Canadian products enjoying the benefit of the minimum tariff—Horses, steers, bullocks and heifers, fresh meat, mutton, pork, beef. Meat, salted pork (ham, bacon, etc.), beef. Pork, butchers' produce. Poultry, dead. Meat, preserved in tins, extracts of meat in cakes or otherwise. Animal fat, other than fish oils; tallow, lard. Eggs, of poultry or game.

Cast Iron, Foundry Iron and Forge

Milk, condensed, pure. Milk, condensed, with addition of sugar. Milky farina, with an addition of sugar. Cheese, butter, salted.

Honey, boneblack (animal black). Fish, fresh, fresh water, of the salmon family; other fresh sea fish.

Fish, dried, salted or smoked; cod (including kipper), stock fish; herrings.

Fish, preserved 'au naturel,' pickled or otherwise prepared.

Lobsters, fresh, preserved 'au naturel,' or prepared.

Fish oils, spermaceti, roe of cod and of mackerel.

Wheat, spelt and meslin.

Grain, flour. Oats, grain, meal. Barley, grain, meal. Rye, grain, meal. Malt, grain, meal. Buckwheat, grain, meal.

Malt groats, grits (coarse flour), pearlized or cleaned grain. Millet, hullled or cleaned. Pulse, beans, decorticated or broken whole, in clusters or pods. Bean meal. Chick peas (gois podium), other in the grain, decorticated; in flour.

Potatoes.

Table fruits, fresh; apples and pears; for table use, for cider and perry; peaches.

Table fruits, dried or drained; apples and pears for table use, for cider and perry; peaches.

Table fruits, candied or preserved. Luzern and clover seed.

Syrups, bon bons, and candied fruits.

Preserves, manufactured with sugar or honey; without sugar or honey.

Tar.

Woods, common; logs, round, rough, not squared with or without the bark, at any length, and of a circumference at the thickest end of more than 60 centimetres. Wood, sawn, or squared, 30 millimetres, and thickness of above. Wood, squared or sawn, less than 30 millimetres and exceeding 35 millimetres. Wood, sawn, 35 millimetres in thickness or less. Pavling blocks, sawn, stave wood, splits. Hoopwood and prepared poles. Perches, poles and staves, rough, exceeding 1 metre, 10 centimetres in length and of a maximum circumference of 60 centimetres at the thickest end. Resinous woods in logs, with or without the bark, of any diameter, of a maximum length of 1 metre, 10 centimetres.

Charcoal and charred bone.

Straw, or wool of wood (paille ou laine de bois).

Vegetables, fresh, salted or pickled, preserved or dried.

Fodder.

Cellophane.

Pulp (woodpulp), mechanical or chemical.

Spirits, mineral waters (receptacles included).

Emery, on paper or tissues, grindstones and whetstones of emery, or emery in any other form.

Cement, slow, quick.

Coal, coal or coke, cinders, etc.

Iron and Steel, etc.

Cast iron, foundry iron and forge; pig, containing less than 25 per cent of manganese. Ferro manganese, containing more than 25 per cent of manganese; ferro-silicon, containing more than five per cent of silicon; rich silicon-steel; cast iron, containing at least 30 per cent of silicon and manganese; chrome iron, containing 10 per cent or more of chromium; ferro-aluminum, containing ten per cent or less of aluminum; ferro-aluminum, containing more than ten per cent and less than twenty per cent of aluminum.

Wrought iron, crude, in blooms, prisms or bars.

Iron, drawn in bars, angle and iron axles and tires, in the rough.

Sheet and plate iron, rolled or hammered flat, more than one millimetre in thickness, thin, and black iron plates, flat, more than 6-10 of a millimetre and up to one millimetre in thickness. Thin and black iron plates, flat, of 6-10 of a millimetre or less in thickness.

Iron or steel wire, whether tinned, coppered, zinced, galvanized or not.

Rails of iron or steel.

Steel in bars; axles and tires, rough, in steel.

Steel, in sheets or bands, brown; hot rolled, in sheets or bands, white cold rolled.

Copper ore, pure or alloyed, with zinc or tin; of first fusion; in lumps, bars, pig or slabs; rolled or hammered in bars or in plates; in wire of all sizes, polished or not, other than gilt or silvered.

Aluminous bronze, crude, not containing more than twenty per cent of aluminum, gilt or silvered, in lumps or ingots, hammerd, drawn, rolled, or spun on thread or on silk; filings or fragments of old manufactures.

Lead, ores, mattes and slag of all kinds, in crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs; argentiferous; not argentiferous; alloyed, with antimony. In lumps, hammered or rolled, fillings and fragments of old manufactures.

Nickel, ore, produce of first fusion (cast, matte, speiss), refined, in ingots or crude lumps, pure, hammered, rolled or drawn, alloyed with copper, with or without zinc, in ingots or crude lumps, alloyed with copper, with or without zinc, hammered, rolled or drawn.

Antimony, extract of chestnut wood and other tannic vegetable saps, liquid or solid.

Compound medicines, distilled waters, compound medicines, not specified.

Starch, isinglass, glue, manufactured from tendons of whales and other similar glues.

Incandescent electric lamps.

Yarns of hemp, not glazed, pure and raw, in skeins up to 5,000 metres of single thread to the kilogramme, for the manufacture of fishing lines and nets, and of cordage. Yarns of hemp, not glazed, twisted, unbleached, in skeins up to 5,000 metres, single thread to the kilogramme, for the manufacture of fishing lines and nets and of cordage. Yarns of phormium tenax, abaca, and other vegetable fibres not mentioned, not glazed, pure or mixed, the phormium, abaca, etc., predominating in weight, for self-binding harvesters.

Paper or cards, cardboard, rough, in sheets, weighing at least 550 grammes per square metre. Moulded cardboard, called paper mache, cardboard, cut or shaped for boxes. Cardboard boxes, covered or not, with white or colored paper. Cylindrical and conical tubes, called bussette, for spinning and weaving. Cardboard goods ornamented with paintings, reliefs, stuffs, wood, plaited straw and common metals.

Skins and Hides

Skins and hides, prepared, simply tanned, tawed, or smoothed, not including skunk, kid, sheep and lambskin.

Soles, cut out of beaten and smooth leather, and heels. Uppers of top boots, boots, shoes, vamps, galoches, cambered, not, and upper heels of calf, cow, horse, goat or kid, leather and skins. Top gloves, transmission belts, etc., or leather, hose of leather and other articles of leather or skins for machinery.

Wines

Wines, of the fresh grape, of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles; (A), containing 20 per cent or less proof spirit (1) per gallon, duties 15 cents. (B), containing more than 20 per cent, (1) and not more than 23 per cent proof spirit, (2) per gallon, duties 20 cents. (C), containing more than 23 per cent and not more than 26 per cent of proof spirit (1), (2) per gallon, duties 25 cents. For each degree in excess of 26 per cent of proof spirit, until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirit, duties three cents. Provided that six quarts (3)

Trunks of wood or pasteboard, covered with leather.

Peltries, prepared or in sewn pieces, sea lions, and sea otters, seals and blue rabbits, grey squirrel, hamsters and white rabbits, astrakan, clouded and curled, in skins and touloons, white hares and pouches, and of white hares, goats, in skins and covers, sheep and mouflons of the Caucasuses, in skins and covers, Not specially mentioned. Peltries made up into articles.

Locomotives and Machinery

Locomotives and traction engines, tenders for locomotives, agricultural machinery (motors not included).

Products—Sewing machines, dynamo

typesetting machines, known as lithotypes. General machinery, transmission gearing, balances, scales, presses, lifting apparatus, apparatus not mentioned, driven by mechanical power.

Gas buoys, in iron or steel late of one one-millimetre in thickness, not galvanized or tinned.

Springes of wrought steel, for carriages, railway carriages, and locomotives, not polished.

Dynamos, conductors.

Arc lamps, known as regulators.

Tools, with or without handles.

Wire gauze, or iron or steel; zauze, of copper or brass, ordinary, for paper machines.

Railway chairs, plates or other castings from the open mould. Iron castings for machinery or for ornament. Rough articles of malleable cast iron, of wrought iron and of cast steel.

Ironway rolling stock.

Wire nails of iron or steel, machine-made, whether tinned, coppered, zinced or solid.

Tubes of iron or steel, not welded; tubes of iron or steel, welded; joints of all kinds; tubes of iron or steel, stamped or without welding.

Lead pipes, and all other manufacturers of lead.

Electric accumulators, articles of nickel, alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver), or of nickelized metals.

Furniture, of bent wood, fitted or not.

Furniture, other than of bent wood. Chairs, neither carved, inlaid, ornamented with gilt, nor lacquered, of common wood, of cabinetmakers' wood, carved, inlaid, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered of any kind of wood.

Schedule C

French products, enjoying the benefit of a special tariff: Vegetables, tomatoes excepted, including baked beans, in cans, or other airtight packages, n. o. p., the weight of cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty per pound.

Anchovies, sardines, sprats, and other fish packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, the weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty; (C), when weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each, per box, duties two cents.

Wines

Wines, of the fresh grape, of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles; (A), containing 20 per cent or less proof spirit (1) per gallon, duties 15 cents. (B), containing more than 20 per cent, (1) and not more than 23 per cent proof spirit, (2) per gallon, duties 20 cents. (C), containing more than 23 per cent and not more than 26 per cent of proof spirit (1), (2) per gallon, duties 25 cents. For each degree in excess of 26 per cent of proof spirit, until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirit, duties three cents. Provided that six quarts (3)

bottles, or twelve pints (4) bottles, shall be held to contain a gallon for duty purposes under this item.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing: (A), not more than a quart, but more than a pint (old wine measure) per dozen bottles, duties \$3.30. (B), not more than a pint, but more than one-half pint (old wine measure) per dozen bottles, duties \$1.65. (C), one half-pint, or less per dozen, duties two cents. (D), over one quart (old wine measure) per dozen bottles, duties \$1.50.

Books

Books, viz.: novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound, or paper bound, or in sheets in the French language, but not to include Christmas annuals or publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books, 15 per cent. Books, printed periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, in the French language, n. o. p., not to include blank account books, copybooks, or books to be written or drawn upon, 15 per cent.

Medicines

All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynies, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves; ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n. o. p. Ex (B), all other than dry, and not containing alcohol, 25 per cent. Provided that drugs, pills, mass and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or United States Pharmacopoeia

OTTAWA'S WELCOME TO MR. BORDEN

Enthusiastic and Flattering Reception to Conservative Leader

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Seldom has a political leader received such a magnificent ovation as that which was tendered tonight to Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, by the Conservatives of Ottawa. It was a fitting climax to a tour unparalleled in the political annals of the country. The members of the Borden Club gathered at their hall at seven o'clock and proceeded in about 100 carriages to Mr. Borden's residence on Wurtzberg street, where many of the leader's supporters in the Commons had already assembled. A procession was formed in two divisions, and started for the Russell theatre, mounted marshals leading. As the long line of torches came down Rideau street the scene was a most effective one. The bugle band of the 43rd Regiment headed the first division, and the Ottawa pipe band the second. Hundreds of people lined the route to the theatre, and at different points Mr. Borden was frequently cheered.

An Immense Audience

"Standing room only" was the sign at the auditorium long before the hour appointed for commencing the proceedings. When the curtain rose it revealed a stage crowded with the representative men of the Conservative party throughout Canada, and leading citizens of Ottawa, over forty senators and members of the Commons being included in the number. Mrs. Borden and a number of lady friends occupied boxes, and there was great cheering when little Miss Sherwood, daughter of the president of the Borden Club, presented the wife of the opposition leader with a beautiful bouquet. When President A. E. Fripp, of the local association, who was chairman, came on the stage, followed by Mr. Borden, Hon. J. P. Whitney, and Mrs. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., the vast audience rose and cheered frantically. The party was preceded by Piper Andy Dunlop, playing the "Cock of the North."

After the cheering had subsided, Mr. Fripp, in a brief speech, expressed the thanks of the association to the citizens of Ottawa for their magnificent reception to the leader. He then invited Mr. Borden to address the meeting.

Ovation to the Leader

Mr. Borden, on rising, was received with cheering which lasted for several minutes. At the outset he paid a graceful tribute to the presence on the platform of representatives of the Counties of Carleton, Russell, Prescott and Wright, and referred to the generous action of Edward Kidd, who was present, in vacating his seat for Carleton to enable him (Mr. Borden) to re-enter public life.

After alluding to the successful tour of the country just completed, the Opposition leader referred to the presence of Mr. Whitney, who, he said, had given Ontario a progressive and upright government the best that Ontario had had for many years. (Cheers.) He had fulfilled and more than fulfilled every promise that he made while in opposition. His administration of public affairs had been such that the finger of scorn could never be pointed to his political record, and he had no doubt that at the earliest opportunity this great province would record by an overwhelming majority its approbation of the good government which it had received under his administration. (Cloud cheers.) It was in that theatre a few years ago that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the Ross government was his right arm and contrived the support of all good citizens in order that useful members might be preserved. Mr. Whitney performed a severe surgical operation in amputating that right arm, but the operation had been attended with the happiest possible results to all the people of this province. (Cheers and laughter.)

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Mr. Borden went on to refer to his Halifax programme, and dealt especially on the necessity for civil service reform. Brief references were made to the thorough control of public utilities, the establishment of a national system of telephones and telegraphs, the management of the I. C. R. by an independent commission, and the inauguration of a system of free rural mail delivery.

Asiatic Immigration

A passing reference to the immigration question led to a rather extended allusion to the Japanese problem. Mr. Borden remarked:

"The whole subject of Asiatic immigration is perhaps of greater public importance than many people in the east have yet realized. We have at present no race question in Canada, and we do not want one. Let it not be forgotten that unrestricted immigration from the continent of Asia into our western provinces might very easily create such a question, and a serious one in the western portions of this Dominion. At the present time the question is not racial, but economic. Different nations have different standards of living, and the laboring man of Canadian birth, accustomed to Canadian habits and standards of living, cannot possibly compete with men whose habits and standards of living are absolutely dissimilar. I do not say this to the discredit of the Japanese or of the Chinese. For that matter, one would be disposed to admit that both these races possess qualities of great merit which we might well emulate, but it is a condition, and not a theory, which the people of the west have to face, and the considerations which I have named, do not make the economic question less vital. The recent violence offered to Japanese subjects peacefully residing in Canada under treaty rights cannot be condemned too strongly, and every reasonable reparation must be made.

People of West Best Judges

"The Japanese are a very great people and we can learn many lessons from them. I understand that they carefully restrict, if not prohibit the influx and employment of foreign labor in their own country. I believe that the people of the Canadian west, face to face with this great problem, are in a better position to judge of it, and to advise as to its solution, than are the people of the east. It is quite easy where the problem does not directly face us to be judgmental and philosophical, but it is a different consideration when one's daily bread is in question. Let it be remembered that protection is required for our industries, it must equally be accorded to the laboring portion by whose toil those industries are built up. This is merely carrying out the principle for which the Conservatives fought in 1903, when they declared that our first policy should be to frame a fair living wage, remembering always that our laboring classes, and therefore our producers and manufacturers cannot be expected to compete on even terms with countries in which the condition of life among the laboring classes is altogether different.

Quotes Laurier's Own Words

"I for one am prepared to maintain that the western provinces of Canada ought to be, and must be, dominated and inhabited by the same great colonizing races which have occupied and developed the eastern provinces of this great Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has uttered some words of reprobation with respect to my attitude upon the Japanese question. He has accused me of appealing to passion and prejudice. I am at a loss to understand what it is that he alludes to. I have said that the views of the people of the west ought to be accepted with respect to a solution of this question. Was that an appeal to passion and to prejudice? If so, what has he to say to his own words in 1896, when he sent this telegram to the people of the west: 'Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the east. Views of Liberals in the west will prevail with me.'

"I have pointed out that the Japanese Treaty was ratified by parliament upon the assurance of the Prime Minister himself, and the previous assurance of Mr. Fisher, that immigration from Japan would be restricted to a small nominal number each year, and that no persons of the laboring class would be permitted to emigrate to Canada. Emigration was to be restricted to students, travelers and merchants. I have pointed out that Mr. Fisher, upon his return from Japan in 1903, informed the house that he possessed written assurances to this effect from the government of Japan, and as a logical conclusion, I have said that either the government through the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture, have deceived parliament, or else the government is in a position to call for the abrogation of the recent treaty. That is a position from which I do not shrink, and one which I am prepared to maintain in face of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government." (Applause.)

Clean Elections

The subject of clean elections was next taken up. Contributions, said Mr. Borden, from corporations should be prohibited, and better provision should be made for the disfranchisement of any corrupt constituency, or for imposing costs thereon. (Hear, hear.)

"During my absence in the west," he continued, "certain members of the cabinet, and especially the present Minister of Justice and the new Minister of Public Works, have made attacks upon the Conservative party based altogether upon their own personal assertions. If their allegations are true they simply assist my advocacy of such amendments as will bring our federal enactments up to the effective standard of the British electoral law; but apart from that, I desire to say to both these gentlemen that if they are possessed of information touching the existence and illegal use of a Conservative campaign fund in 1904, or at any other time, the best course is to have a thorough and effective investigation into all campaign funds at the last general election. Many statements of a very interesting character have been made to me as to the amount and source of the Liberal campaign fund in that year to which I have never made any public allusion, because the information was not based upon evidence which had been brought out in any court or before any parliamentary committee. Let me repeat to Mr. Pugsley what I said in Winnipeg on this subject.

A Straight Challenge

"Let a Royal Commission be appointed, one member to be named by the government, and another by the Opposition; let these two select a third, and let this commission be invested with full power to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the campaign funds of both parties and the uses to which they were applied. If he is prepared to go thus far, well and good. We shall abide by the result. But if he is not thus pre-



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EXTERMINATION OF FORMOSANS

Japan Having Some Non-Assimilation Troubles of Her Own

Japan is finding that the same troublesome by-products of benevolent assimilation that bother the white man also irk the brown man. The Mikado now has two little wars on his hands, each of them as bothersome as any expedition in the Soudan or punitive march in China.

The Japanese have been fighting the natives of Formosa ever since the treaty of Shimoneseki gave that pepper-pot island to their keeping. While the Chinese owned it they were content in their happy-go-lucky way to snatched what camphor, teak and sugar they could from the subtropical woods of the island, paying and letting well enough alone. But with the advent of the little brown soldiers a slow, nagging war of extermination against the aborigines was inaugurated and is still in progress.

The native of Formosa is a Malay, very closely allied to the wilder people of the Philippines, like some of the natives' brothers, though their chief pleasure is in hunting and preserving heads. The interior of Formosa is a tropical jungle, almost impenetrable.

There the natives lie low with occasional forays into the open and much midnight sniping of Japanese with long knives. The Japanese soldiers have taken up the game with relish. Dyak hunters by the English in Borneo were even carried on with more vigor than the rooting out of the Formosans is now being pushed.

During the war with Russia the aboriginal owner of the soil in Formosa was allowed to do very much as he pleased because all the soldiers that could be spared were sent to Manchuria, leaving the natives to their own devices. One hundred thousand Japanese and the other two seaports of the island remained, and these were as alert against the possible arrival of the Baltic fleet as incursions of the natives.

But since the war the Japanese War Office has sent about three regiments to the island and the pursuit of the elusive child of the forest continues. Another hundred thousand Japanese, according to some ethnologists, has begun in earnest. Tokio papers recently told of the plan of campaign mapped out for the army in Formosa.

It comprised a regular cleaning out of one section of the country after another right through the centre of the island. Roads are being built, and among them little villages are to be built after the interior has been pacified, so the thorough extermination of the native must go on apace.

The Japanese armies, not very large, but trained through past experience to jungle fighting, have started from the south end of the island, and according to plan will go through to the north, shooting "pacifying" the natives. Within the next ten years or so the only good Formosan will be in the category of the good Indian.

Little War in Corea

Japan's little war in Corea has just begun and the journals of Japan voice the opinion of the people when they profess ignorance as to when the little skirmish will be over. When the skirmish of Seoul last July, when Japanese soldiers shot down the rebellious Corean troops who refused to give up their arms at the command of the Japanese commander in Corea, General Hasegawa.

Very much to the surprise of the Japanese who always think of Corea as a country of savagery and the individual bravery of its people, the struggle that started in Seoul three months ago has spread over all of the peninsula, and it looks as if Formosan pressure would have to be used. Excerpts at random from the latest Tokio papers will show the nature of the guerrilla warfare that the Corean patriots have taken up with fanatical energy.

"A telegram from Seoul under date of September 11," says the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, "says that overland transport of mail from Seoul to Gensan has been suspended temporarily owing to disturbance in localities between the two places. Again, the insurgents at Selyu, who escaped the Japanese forces and are now in Choo, have increased their number to 1,000 and are now threatening to attack Selyu in a body. The Japanese at the latter place have escaped to Kwoshon."

Another despatch says that at Seoul, Chemulpo and Pusan business is practically at a standstill because of the suspension of produce shipments from the troubled districts. Railroads serving on the Seoul-Pusan railroad have been discontinued at several places because the insurgents have seized the railroad stations and threatened the bridges.

Three miles outside of Taiku, the principal town on the line of the railroad between Seoul and Pusan, where several hundred Japanese are living, a band of Coreans descended on seventeen Japanese and wiped them out entirely. This is the way the Coreans are fighting.

They are all disorganized, untrained in the arts of warfare, badly equipped and almost starving, but they are inspired with a hatred of Japan that has been rooted in the race for three hundred years, and they seem ready to fulfil the prophecy made in New York by Prince Yi some months ago that his countrymen would continue to resist Japanese absorption until they were all dead.

Hard to Check

Until the Japanese shall have made of the peninsula one great barrack there seems little likelihood that they will check the guerrilla warfare. Corea is a country of hills with mountain chains along its whole length. Just as one slender thread of railway running from south to north offers access to the interior, and that railroad stretches through the very middle of the peninsula. There are miles of rugged mountains on either side where Japanese do not dare to go singly at present.

At the close of the year the horde of Japanese immigrants that crossed over to Corea followed the line of the Kefu railroad, and outside of every sprawling, hideously filthy Corean town a neat Japanese settlement sprang up. Thus one main artery of Japanese strength passes through the land at its centre, and there is a cross current of Japanese immigrants taking the Yalu River to the extreme north and some settlements along the coast.

Yet even connected by railroad and sea traffic as they are, these settlements have already been harried in reprisals for Japanese usurpation and Japanese insolence. General Hasegawa seems to have lost his temper before the exhibition of Corean people finding themselves far from home. The paper of September 20, there appears a manifesto from him to the Corean people which breathes vengeance uniquely.

"Those who are ignorant of the trend of events," says the irritated General, "and who fail correctly to distinguish loyalty from treason have by wild and baseless rumors instigated people's minds and caused rowdies in various places to rise in insurrection."

These immigrants, such as murdering, peafowl, both native and foreign, robbing their property, burning official and private buildings, and destroying means of communication. These offences are such as are not tolerated by heaven or earth. Unless promptly suppressed the trouble may assume calamitous proportions.

Herbert Trench and Edmund Gosse commend the selection made by the trustee, and so, to a certain extent, old Hall Calne.

"Any of you who will seize insurgents or who will give information concerning their whereabouts will be handsomely rewarded. Those who wilfully join the insurgents, or afford them refuge or conceal weapons shall be severely punished. More than that, the villages where such offenders belong shall be held collectively responsible and punished with rigor."

ly rewarded. Those who wilfully join the insurgents, or afford them refuge or conceal weapons shall be severely punished. More than that, the villages where such offenders belong shall be held collectively responsible and punished with rigor."

Bird-Catching Spider

E. V. Anthony, farmer who lives near the Kestrel-Township line, discovered a new species of spider while at work in his garden yesterday morning, and the insect, which has been seen by many, surpasses anything of the kind ever seen in this section. Mr. Anthony says the discovery of the spider was made through the shrill chirping of a bird. He thinks it is a bird of prey. In a bed of weeds he found a huge spider web, and entangled therein was the bird's mate, fluttering for freedom, while a monster spider was slowly weaving a web around its victim. The spider was some two inches in length, coal black with green velvet spots on its body. The web in which it lived was some three feet in diameter, and the thread constituting it was strong as silk thread. The spider was captured as though allowed to live, and will be sent to an expert to be examined.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**PROTESTS AGAINST
RANK OF AUTHORS**

British Museum's Choice of Nineteen Best Creates Adverse Criticism

A question perhaps even more difficult of solution than that of "What are the hundred best books?" has been raised by the authorities of the British Museum, writes the London correspondent of the New York Times. In the reading room of that institution, which has just been reopened to the public after being closed for a lengthy period of repairs and renovations, there are 19 panels (there are 20, really, but one is occupied by a clock), on each of which has been painted the name of a great English writer. It was no easy task to select nineteen names as the greatest and most representative in English literature.

Of course this selection does not meet with universal commendation. Equally, of course, the omission of Thackeray and Dickens was at once noted and objected to by that section of the public whose acquaintance with English literature probably goes no further than a certain familiarity with names. One of the trustees had to explain that the official view was that action occupied a less exalted place in the hierarchy of literature than other branches and was of a more recent growth. Scott (whose name is included in the list) had other claims besides being a great novelist, whereas the fame of Dickens and Thackeray rested almost entirely upon their novels.

Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) is a trustee of the British Museum. In an interview he said he was equally responsible with his fellow-trustees for the selection made, and he gave an interesting opinion on the list as a whole. "I had some little doubt about Caxton," said Lord Avebury, "not as to the great services he had rendered to literature, but as to whether he was quite representative of English literature in the same sense as the other great writers. And in the same way, with reference to Tindale, I had a little doubt, not in any way from undervaluing what he had done, but I thought that his great services were perhaps hardly services to literature. On the whole, however, I think there is a great deal to be said for including their names, and that otherwise it is a very good selection."

In reply to a question as to whether he would have included Dickens and Thackeray if there had been room, Lord Avebury said "If you ask me whether, supposing there had been twenty-one panels instead of nineteen, Dickens and Thackeray should have been included, I should have rather a doubt about it, but I would not like to say which two names I should have selected without giving the matter greater consideration."

Sidney Lee, editor of the Dictionary of National Biography, said:

"The list of names is interesting. It is inevitable that a few which one would like to see there should be omitted. I think room might well have been found for" Locke, Addison, Carlyle, Browning.

I wonder what Carlyle and Macaulay would say about the preference of themselves to Dryden and Johnson. I fully admit the difficulty of determining whom to omit from the existing list in order to make room for four suggestions. However, reluctantly, I should be inclined to sacrifice

Dryden, Johnson, Burke, Burns.

George Bernard Shaw unhesitatingly corrected a printed list. He began by knocking out Spenser. Then he depicted Locke and Addison, and supposed one name—that of Bunyan—in place of the three. He thought of Pope, and would have preferred Blake or Shelley to Wordsworth. He erased Tennyson and Browning, and advanced the claims of Ruskin, Dickens, and Butler (presumably the Butler of "Hudibras").

Some of his corrections are characteristic. So is his comment:

"I hastily correct the more outrageous omissions. When you have only nineteen windows it is ridiculous to waste them on genteel third-rate minds like Addison, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, while Bunyan, Blake and Shelley are being crowded out."

The government will ultimately sell the land, but at present it is leased to settlers for a few cents an acre. As soon as the settler has one-tenth of his holding under cultivation or otherwise devoted to useful purposes, he is entitled to buy twice as much land as he has improved, at about 10 or 20 cents an acre.

The government requires all settlers to bring at least \$500 into the country. They must paddle their own canoe in a financial way.

It is a little different, however, with the German Poles, who are as yet the chief German immigrants. For each family a little cabin and two out-houses are constructed, a few cattle and some farming implements are provided, and the government is reimbursed for annual regular payments.

All the settlers live in small cabins built of wood, stone or tiles. Many of them give most attention to the raising of cattle, sheep and goats, and produce only sufficient crops to feed their families.

The Germans have been greatly surprised to find how large a variety of European farm crops can be grown on these wide-spreading lands from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Some settlers are actually raising wheat as fine as any land produces.

GERMANS IN PRAISE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

Foreign Critics' Favorable Review of the War in South Africa

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of Oct. 21, says:

A review of the British official history of the war in South Africa, compiled by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice occupies a prominent place in the current issue of the Militär-Wochenschrift, the official military organ. The achievements of the British army in the campaign are referred to in the most appreciative terms, and the principal influence of the review is that it was written in the department of the German General Staff which deals with military history.

The writer begins by saying that seldom indeed has public opinion been led more astray concerning the true significance of the events of a war than during the hostilities in South Africa. Practically the entire Press of the civilized world, he declares, did everything it could to extol the achievements and organization of the Boers, especially after their first victories while British leadership and the British troops were belittled and mistakes immoderately condemned without any foundation which could justify such sharp criticism. The Military Wochenschrift, however, in the official history of the war in South Africa, is a remarkable accomplishment in military history which deserves appreciation abroad, especially in Germany, where, perhaps, it is remarked, the measure of justifiable criticism is often exceeded.

"This exhaustive presentation of all the circumstances affords a clear picture to be obtained for the first time of all the difficulties with which the British military authorities had to contend at the beginning of the war. If hitherto the absolute inadequacy of the British preparations for the war has appeared incomprehensible, we now learn, as a matter of fact, that in competent direction, British troops were not retained to the last that there would be a peaceful development of affairs. Therefore the widely prevailing opinion that Great Britain was preparing for the war long beforehand and was only awaiting an opportunity to open hostilities is erroneous. In spite of vigorous representation by the military authorities on the condition of the forces in South Africa, no additional troops were sent for fear of irritating the Boers."

After referring to the effect of the climate on the men fresh from home, the review proceeds:—"If the British soldier in the early engagements did not show himself at the height of his fighting power, it was due to circumstances as Nicholson, Nek and Stromberg could occur who now have our experiences of colonial enterprises. Sir Frederick Maurice's interesting description of the fight during the operations for the relief of Ladysmith and during the advance on Bloemfontein shows what devotion the British soldier is capable of, and what high fighting qualities he possesses, qualities which were recently again manifested in brilliant fashion during the relentless pursuit of Morelos and during the retreat of General French's cavalry division during the pursuit of General Cronje, the gallant behavior of the Highland Brigade, the heroic attack of the mounted infantry under Colonel Hanrahan at Paardeberg, the tough fight of the 6th Division at Driefontein, and the splendid stand made by 'Q' battery at Sanna's Post an eloquent testimony to the leadership, pluck, and willing devotion of the troops."

GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

Fertile Farm Lands on Which 2,000 Settlers Are Now at Work.

It is about 30 years since the Germans acquired the vast region now known as German East Africa, says the New York Sun. They had no idea that any part of the colony, which is only a little south of the equator, could ever become the home of white settlers. Much to their surprise, they have found that about a sixth of the country is so rich in soil and stands so high above the sea that white men may engage in manual labor there all the year round.

The regions that invite white colonization are distributed in large and small areas among the Usambara mountains, near the sea; on the vast high plains south and west of Mt. Kilimanjaro; in the mountain and rich valleys of Uhehe to the southwest; on the high tablelands of Urundi and Ruanda, near the Congo Free State, and in other districts. Already about 2,000 peasants from Germany and the Transvaal have settled there though it was only last year that Germany got ready to admit colonists.

In some places there are only two or three settlers, while in other regions there are scores of families. It is still an untamed wilderness, and Germany holds out no glittering inducements. In the circular of the colonial government last year, colonists were told that they would be accepted only if they were well, strong and temperate. They must be prepared to endure bravely the privations inseparable from pioneer life. There was little prospect of acquiring wealth, but the diligent man could make a home for himself and his family and become independent.

The great regions of Urundi and Ruanda, the most populous parts of German East Africa, about 800 miles from the Indian Ocean, are not yet open to settlement, as ordinary relations with the natives are not yet fully established. These are the only regions adapted to white occupancy that are not yet accessible to colonists.

The government will ultimately sell the land, but at present it is leased to settlers for a few cents an acre. As soon as the settler has one-tenth of his holding under cultivation or otherwise devoted to useful purposes, he is entitled to buy twice as much land as he has improved, at about 10 or 20 cents an acre.

The government requires all settlers to bring at least \$500 into the country. They must paddle their own canoe in a financial way.

It is a little different, however, with the German Poles, who are as yet the chief German immigrants. For each family a little cabin and two out-houses are



HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

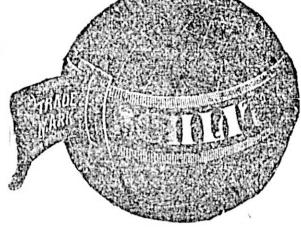
Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources

Savoy Hotel, Seattle.
Second Ave. near Seneca St.

Two stories, fireproof, con-
crete, steel and marble, in the
most fashionable shopping dis-
trict. Special large sample rooms
for display. English grill; 210
rooms, 125 bath; barber shop;
library. Most refined modern
hostelry in Seattle. Buses meet
all trains and boats.

RATES \$1.00 UP

PUREST AND BEST



WE ALL DRINK

Schlitz

THE BEER

THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents



THE ORIGINAL BRAND
AND
THE ONLY GINGER ALE
WORTHY OF THE NAME



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WITH CLEAR WINE AND SEEDS FROM CHIM-
NEYS, THUS AND STOVE PIPES OR EXTINGUISH A CHIMNEY FIRE IN A FEW MINUTES
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NO DIRT, NO DUST, NO SMELL.

Sold by grocers and hardware mer-
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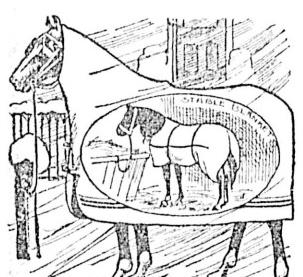
SOLE AGENT IN CANADA.

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Has no terrors for your horse, if you
provide him with one of those large,
square, Winter Sheet Blankets that we
sell at the lowest prices, and you'll get
as much satisfaction out of it as the
horse when you see how he appreciates
it. A large stock of trunks and valises
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WINTON AGENTS

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AUTOS FOR HIRE AT ALL HOURS

Phone 241.

So far the reduction in working forces
has been confined largely to the tin
plate and sheet steel departments and
the blast furnaces. Average number
of employees in service of Steel Cor-
poration last year was 202,457.

James Lyon, a steamship fireman,
has sued his employers in Boston for
\$10,000 damages, alleging that when he
was burned by the breaking of a pipe,
the steam caused a part of his hair
to turn red. He says everybody believes
he tried to dye his hair.

The agitation against child labor is
showing its effect in New Jersey. Ac-
cording to the annual report recently
issued by the state commissioner of
labor, the percentage of children under
the legal age employed in New
Jersey factories is less than it has
been for many years.

The National Women's Trade Union
League, the promoters of which claim
to have over 100,000 workers enrolled
in membership, held a convention in
New York recently and elected officers.
The delegates also mapped out work
for the coming year and formulated
plans for a national convention.

There is invested in the cotton in-
dustry of the United States \$613,000,-
000; its annual product is \$456,000,000;
it pays out annually in wages \$106,-
000,000, and exports \$53,000,000—about
one-twelfth of the value of this class
of goods that enters the international
trade.

Metal Workers' Union at Minneapolis,
Minn., are making preparations to
institute a new union composed of
factory and assortment workers and
can workers. The workmen of these
crafts are tinsers, and there are a
large number employed in the local
factories.

A Belgian Republic is being seriously
urged by the workmen's party to
succeed the present monarchy. King
Leopold's opposition to plans for the
betterment of the condition of the
working people of the nation is chiefly
responsible for the agitation for
change of government.

Magnus Sinclair, manager of the
Labor Temple, and W. J. Bruce of the
Plumbers' Union, have undertaken the
task of organizing a branch of the In-
dependent Labor Party in Toronto.
They report having already received
the first application from several
hundred labor men, and expect to have
at least 5,000 names before the end of
the year.

The 2,200 employees of the three
shoe factories of Rice and Hutchinson,
Marlboro, Mass., were notified last
week that a half-time schedule would
be entered upon, to last indefinitely.
The schedule calls for five hours work
a day.

The following figures will give some
idea of what effect a strike would have
on the travelling public in England if
it had not been timely averted. The
following are the number of passengers
carried by the principal railways
which would have been affected:

Great Western 92,252,838
London & North Western 85,835,498
London & South Western 64,371,437
South Western & Chat-
ham 67,871,609
Midland 48,641,332
Northeastern 58,227,757

Last year these railroads carried
488,689,000 tons of materials.

It is estimated that the total capital
employed in the British coal mines is
fully \$500,000,000, and that the present
wages annually paid amount to \$300,-
000.

The International Glove Workers'
Association has voted to increase its
per capita tax of 25 per cent. The
purpose of the increase is to organize
unions in the smaller cities.

Judge Cochrane, in the United
States federal court at Covington, Ky.,
recently upheld the law prohibiting
common carriers from discriminating
against labor unions.

The 12,000 coat tailors of Manhat-
tan, who went out on strike last sum-
mer while members of the Brother-
hood of Tailors are to form a new na-
tional organization of tailors.

The Oklahoma State Federation of
Labor at its recent meeting adopted a
resolution in favor of woman suffrage,
and proposes to make this a test ques-
tion in supporting candidates.

Charles L. Billings has commenced
suit in the county court against Gribble
& Skene, Limited. The complaint states
that the plaintiff was severely injured last June, while work-
ing for the defendants on the Pitcher &
Leise building, for which they had the
contract. As a result of such injur-
ies, he claims, he is still unable to
work, and he asks for a thousand dol-
lars damages.

The strike of union steamfitters and
helpers, at Buffalo, N.Y., to enforce a
demand for an increase in the wage
scale of the journeymen from \$3.50 to
\$4 a day has been settled. By the
terms of the settlement the journeymen
steamfitters are to receive an ad-
vance to \$3.75 a day until May 1, 1908,
when they will get \$4 a day. The
helpers were not considered in the
settlement.

The various locals of the Interna-
tional Association of Machinists and
the Amalgamated Society of Engineers,
with jurisdiction comprising
Greater New York, New Jersey and
Hoboken, and a membership of up-
wards of 17,000, were recently notified
by the New Jersey branch of the Na-
tional Metal Trades Association that
the latter felt that the 25 cents a day
advance in the scale asked for by the
time could not be granted at this
time.

The Cancocks Chase miners have re-
solved to terminate all contracts if the
2,000 non-unionists, out of an aggregate
of 12,000 men, do not join the
Miners' Federation. It is thought that
the men will rush to join the union,
and thus avert a strike against non-
unionism.

In Sweden the public houses are
closed on Saturday—pay day—while
the savings banks are kept open until
midnight. No government can force a
man to save his money; but this Swe-
dish system at least encourages him to
deposit it where it is likely to be of
use.

The Trade Union of Garment Work-
ers and the masters employing trade
union labor in England have favorably
considered the suggestion to fight the
sweating system by a union label to
be affixed to all garments made under
fair conditions.

Since the reaction in business began,
the U.S. Steel Corporation has laid off
about 20,000 men. The corporation is
at present operating between 70 and
75 per cent. of its maximum capacity.

MR. BIRRELL AND THE CRITICAL FACULTY

How Important It Is That It
Should Be Properly
Developed

Mr. Augustine Birrell, M. P., heralds
forth a new departure in the critical
department of the Contemporary Review
with a charming article in the October number on "The Critical Faculty."

"I am glad to hear," he says, "that the
Contemporary Review is proposing to
reorganize its critical department, and
in future, is to devote some slight specia-
l attention to books. But how is this to be done, and
what is going to do it?" A reviewer of
books, new or old, is, I suppose, a person
with views and opinions of his own
about life and literature, science and
art, fashion, style, and fancy, which he
applies ruthlessly or pleasantly, dog-
matically or suggestively, ironically or
plainly, as his humor prompts or his
method dictates to books written by
somebody else. He was once a more
formidable person than he is now usually
credited with being, but such as he
is he still goes on his way saying
what he thinks fit to say about the
books summoned before him.

"Criticism begins with the ego of the
critic. This likes me more and this affects
me less.

"All such criticism is fearless. The
author counts for nothing. A book,
like an apple, is good or bad. A child
once ran to his mother, crying aloud in
the joy of discovery: 'There is a bet-
ter book than the Bible,' and so began
a long series of adventures among
masterpieces.

"Perhaps the most fascinating chap-
ters in the history of criticism will always
be these personal records of literary
sensations, peculiar to the individual
who records them. They have life
within their veins, but (for let no
honest man deceive himself) that life
is itself a literary life. The recording
ego must be one who knows himself
how to hold a pen. Plain truth is no
good. The charm is in the composition.

"By careful selection of the parent
stock in plant-breeding, as in animal
breeding, certain characteristics can be
intensified and more firmly fixed, while
other and less desirable ones can in
part be eliminated.

"The general principles of heredity
formulated by Mendel give much pro-
mise in the way of crop improvement
through more systematic methods of
breeding. It is believed by many biolo-
gists that Mendel's laws offers in part
a solution to some of the perplexing
problems in plant and animal improve-
ment. It is too early, however, to pre-
dict what benefits can reasonably be
expected from its application, his law
attempts to reduce to a mathematical
basis the characteristics of the pro-
geny of men and animals; a certain
percentage having the individual char-
acteristics of each parent, and a certain
percentage the blended character-
istics of both parents. It is not too
much to expect that the proposed law
with modifications will do much to
place the science of plant-breeding up
on a rational basis.

"In the case of corn, careful selec-
tion of seed has resulted in the pro-
duction of plants which have a ten-
tency to produce an additional ear,
thereby increasing the yield ten to
twenty-five per cent. Also ears of
larger size and more uniform character
are secured by breeding and se-
lecting the seed corn. One of the best
examples of the improvement of a crop
by selection and breeding is the sugar
beet, which has been developed from
the common stock of garden beets that
contain only a small amount of sac-
charine material and are unsuitable
for the manufacture of sugar, until
high-grade beets containing sixteen to
eighteen per cent of sugar are secured.

"As a result of the study of seeds,
their requirements are better known.
In many instances the vitality of the
crop is necessarily lowered through
storage of the seed in poorly ventilat-
ed rooms and bins. The life process
of the seed goes on to a certain extent
even during storage. There is a slight
activity of the cells, resulting in the
production of carbon dioxide. This
might be called vegetative respiration.
When this ceases death and decay
ensue. With the seed it is either a
state of life or death. There is no ab-
solute dormant period in seed life.

"While the selection and breeding
seeds has done much, and is destined
to do more for the improvement of
crops, plant-breeding alone will not
produce the results that can be secured
through the judicious feeding of crops
coupled with seed improvement. Feed-
ing of crops is too frequently neglect-
ed. A larger supply of plant-food is
the crying need of many soils, and low
yields and poor quality of crops are
more frequently due to lack of food
than to any other cause except ad-
verse climatic conditions.

"There is a close relationship be-
tween soil and crop. The improvement
of the one is dependent upon the up-
building of the other."

A Choice of Presents

A buyer for a large Southern cotton
house invariably paid only half for his
goods and gave his note for the other
half. This note was rarely met. As the
buyer was a sterling fellow in every
other respect, his friends all agreed
simply to charge him double, and then,
of course, destroy the worthless note.

One day, after offering a \$1,500
purchase for which he was charged
\$3,000, he gave, after the cus-
tomer grumbled over the high price
asked, \$1,500 in cash and his note for
another \$1,500.

"Now," said he, "where's my little
present coming in?"

The merchant thought for a moment,
then took down a box from a shelf and
unwrapped a beautiful shawl. "Per-
haps your wife might fancy this," said
he.

"That shawl, sir! And on a \$3,000
order, sir!" Your generosity is incom-
prehensible, sir!"

Over the face of the merchant there
beamed a radiantly benevolent smile.
"You are right, sir. I'll give you
something more like it." Taking out his
wallet, he smoothed out the \$1,500 note
he had just received. "Here, I can't
do better than this, sir," tendering he
note.

Surprise, embarrassment, sheepish-
ness on the part of the other, and then,
softly, "I'll take the shawl!"—Harper's
Weekly.

At a term of the circuit court in Ohio
not so long ago a "horse case" was on
trial and a well-known "horseman" was
called as a witness.

"Will you swear you saw this horse?"
asked counsel for the defendant.

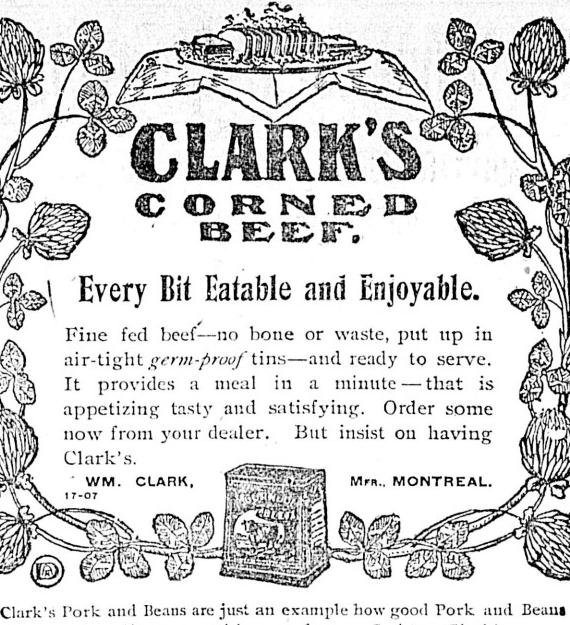
"Yes, sir, I—"

"What did you do?"

"I just opened his mouth to find out
how old he was; an' I says to him, I says,
'Old sport, I guess you're pretty
good.'"

"Is this a juncture counsel for the op-
posing side entered in a violent oblique?"

"Stop!" he cried. "Your Honor, I ob-
ject to any conversation carried on be-
tween the witness and the horse when
the plaintiff was not present!"—Harper's
Weekly.



Every Bit Eatible and Enjoyable.

Fine fed beef—no bone or waste, put up in
air-tight germ-proof tins—and ready to serve.
It provides a meal in a minute—that is
appetizing tasty and satisfying. Order some
now from your dealer. But insist on having
Clark's.

WM. CLARK,
17-07

Mrs. MONTREAL.

Clark's Pork and Beans are just an example how good Pork and Beans
can be. Tasty—appetizing—and pure. Insist on Clark's.



If Your Horse Gets Hurt?

If one of the horses should be kicked—cut a knee—strain a shoulder
—go lame—have you the remedy at hand to CURE the injury?

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Ought to be in every stable and barn in Canada. It prevents little horse troubles from becoming big ones—and takes away all signs of lameness. With a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy, you are prepared for accidents that may happen at any time.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success in many things,
such as Barb Wire Cuts and Raw Sores."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

STOCK MOVEMENTS VERY IRREGULAR

New York Exchange Experi-
ences a Day of Ups and
Downs

New York, Dec. 7.—The extreme irregularity which has been characteristic of the stock market movement for several days past was more pronounced than ever today. The general downward tendency of the first hour gave place to an aggressive upward movement early in the second hour, which was broader and more comprehensive than has yet appeared in the market, but prices broke again at the last.

There were selling orders distributed during the first hour, the source of which was so concentrated as to give rise to fears that liquidation was being renewed of a kind which has been absent through all the later portions of the rally in prices.

The alteration in prices was due to the fact that the aggressive professional party which has been leading the week's speculation had taken profits on the rise and was turning to the short side of the market, and thus affected the secondary reaction and late irregularity. The show of strength seemed to be based on anticipation of the favorable showing of the bank statement, which was later confirmed, but at the closing stocks were extremely unsettled by the news of the failure of a brokerage house in Pittsburg.

The loan contraction shown by the bank statement was viewed with special satisfaction, as it was effected without disturbance in the money market, and as the liberal loan expansion of the period just passed has been purely of an emergency character in observance of the time-honored policy of lending freely in a panic to solvent borrowers at the market rate of interest.

Bonds were strong. Total sales, par value, \$198,000. U. S. three's had advanced 1-4, the fours one-half, and the two three-quarters per cent on call during the week.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.
New York, Dec. 7, 1907.

Open. High. Low. Close.
Am. Copper 49 1/2 50 48 3/8
Am. Car. Fdy 31
Am. Cet. Oil 29 1/2 29 29 1/4
Am. Loco 38 1/2
Am. Smelters 75 1/2 75 1/2 72 1/4 73 1/2
do pdfl 9 1/2
Am. sugar 106 1/2 107 1/4 106 1/2 106 1/2
Am. SWool 17 17 16 1/2 16 1/2
Anadona 32 32 30 30 1/2
Atchison 84 1/2 84 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2
do pdfl 84 1/2 84 1/2 83 1/2 83 1/2
B. & W. 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 82
B. and pdfl 75 75 75 75
B. R. T. 39 1/2 41 1/4 39 40 1/4
C. P. R. 151 151 151 151
Con. Leather 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
C. F. and L. 20 20 20 20
C. and O. 30 30 30 30
C. and G. W. 8 8 8 8
C. and St. P. 106 1/2 106 1/2 104 1/2 105
C. and T. 5 5 5 5
D. and R. G. 21 21 20 20 1/2
Erie 17 1/2 17 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
Gt. Nor. pdfl 11 1/2
Int. Paper 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 9
L. and N. 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
M. S. P. & SSM. \$1 81 80 80 80
do pdfl 11 1/2
Mo. Pac. 54 54 53 1/2 53 1/2
N. Y. Cent. 98 98 93 1/2 93 1/2
N. Y. O. and W. 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 1/2 32 1/2
N. P. 118 1/2 121 1/2 118 1/2 119 1/2
N. and W. 61
Penn. 114 114 113 1/2 113 1/2
People's Gas 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2
Pr. Steel Car 21 21 21 21
Reading 94 1/2 95 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2
Rock Island 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
do pdfl 33
S. P. 75 1/2 76 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2
do pdfl 108 108 107 1/2 107 1/2
S. R. 11 1/2 15 14 1/2 14 1/2
U. P. 115 1/2 119 116 1/2 116 1/2
do pdfl 89
U. S. Steel 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
do pdfl 88 1/2 88 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2
Wabash 10 10 9 9
do pdfl 18 1/2 19 1/2 18 1/2 19 1/2
Wis. Cent. 12
Total sales, 433,000 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.
Chicago, Dec. 7, 1907.

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat No. 2 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2
May 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2
July 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2
Corn No. 2 56 1/2 56 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2
May 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2
July 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2
Oats No. 2 52 52 51 1/2 51 1/2
May 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2
Pork 12.50 12.50 12.50 12.50
Jan. 12.50 12.50 12.50 12.50
May 12.50 12.50 12.50 12.50
Liverpool Wheat—
Dec. 78. 81 1/2 d. 76. 8 1/2 d.
May 78. 10 1/2 d. 78. 10 1/2 d.

Bank Statement.

Reserves on all deposits in-
creased \$ 6,779,075
Reserves less U. S. deposits 7,647,700
Loans decreased 11,682,900
Specie increased 3,334,100
Legal tenders increased 1,737,000
Deposits decreased 8,431,900
Circulation increased 3,528,300

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Temporary Trading Stock.

Alberta Coal and Coke Co. 26
B. C. Copper Co. 37 1/2 45 1/2
Burton Saw Works 110 125
Canadian Can. S. and R. 95 100
Caribou Camp McKinney 3
Dominion Copper Co. 17 1/2 23 1/2
Granby 60,000 80,000
Imperial Trust Co. 80 80
Portland Canal 25 25
Rambler Caribou 18 1/2 26
Sullivan 6 1/2 7 1/2
Western Corporation 105 105
Western Oil Co. 1,000
Coeur D'Alene Stocks

Bld. Asked

Charles Dickens 3 1/2 4 1/2
Gertie 6 8 1/2
Humming Bird 2 3 1/2
Idora 5 9
Methoca Copper 1 1/2 1 1/2
Ookum Paul 1 1/2 2 1/2
Rex 7 7
Snow Storm 15 17
Stewart 117 123
Tamarac and Chesapeake 50 50
Wonder 1 2

Temporary Trading Stock.

Bld. Asked

Wheat in New York

New York, Dec. 7.—Wheat receipts 168,000; exports, 117,113; sales, 1,400,000. Spot firm. Although wheat had an easy opening on cables, it later rallied sharply on covering, due to good western bull support and chest.

STANDARD OIL HAS A WONDERFUL YEAR

MONTREAL STOCKS.

By Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., 519 Gran-

ville street, Vancouver:

Sellers. Buyers

Melsons 186
Merchants 153 . . .
Union 125 . . .
Commerce 157
Twin City 85 . . .
Standard and Poor's 87 1/2 87 1/2
Ogilvies 157 . . .
Montreal Street Railway 179 . . .
Toronto Street Railway 93 1/2 94 1/2
Dominion Coal. com. 40 38
Dom. Iron and Steel. com. 15 1/2 15 1/2
Nova Scotia Steel. com. 56 1/2 56
Can. Pac. Ry. Montreal 153 151 1/2
Can. Pac. Ry. London 155 . . .

Prices of Metals

New York, Dec. 7.—Pig iron quiet;
copper dull; lead weak; tin dull;
zinc weak.

WHEAT IN WINNIPEG

The Market Shows Strength and Fair
Amount of Business Done—Low
Grades for Export

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—The Winnipeg market was exceptionally slow at the opening today, but livened up considerably during the last hour or so and became fairly active. There was a fair amount of business done during the short session, the options closing from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 higher.

The December option, which closed on Friday at 100 1/2, sold 3 1/2 higher during trading hours, but fell back again, closing 3 1/2 higher. There were several sales in May wheat, which opened 3 1/2 lower. The option closed 3 1/2 higher.

Brokers declare that there is a strong demand at the present time for low grade wheat for export. Three hundred ears of wheat were inspected yesterday, against 144 last year.

The grain marketed on December 6 points along the C. P. R. was 209,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 bushels of other grains, as compared with 18,000 bushels of wheat and 62,000 bushels of other grains on the same date last year. The total amount marketed so far is 18,988,000 bushels of wheat, and 4,076,000 bushels of other grain.

CURTAIN COPPER OUTPUT

Directors of Amalgamated Company
Will Try to Keep it Even With
Consumption

New York, Dec. 7.—The directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company at their meeting held in this city today, voted to continue curtailing the output of copper from the mines of the company, as far as possible, on a parity with the present basis of consumption. It was also decided to authorize the operating officers to either close or continue in operation such mines and smelters as they deem best in their judgment. This latter action was taken with a view of concentrating the output at such mines and smelters as can be most economically operated.

STOCKS IN LONDON

Market Continues to Show Strong
Undertone, But Money Shortage
Depresses

London, Dec. 7.—The stock exchange continues to maintain a strong underlying tone in spite of the unsettled situation in America, and with a gradually broadening business among the good yielding securities stocks generally after one or two setbacks closed higher on the week.

The feature of the week in home rails was the strengthening of Great Central and Great Northern on a working agreement between the two companies. Russian bonds were the bright spot in the foreign section, owing to liberal support.

Speculation, however, received a check when the revival of the demand for gold from America and the re-appearance of a premium on currency in New York clouded the money market outlook, and delayed the generally anticipated reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount. This was felt most in American shares, where the tendency early in the week has been upward. The bank failures in Kansas City and Pittsburg accentuated the easy tendency, and although New York sent a higher level of values immediately after this adverse news, operators here were inclined to hold off for a time.

Americans today closed below par. The recurrence of the demand for gold and the absence of a reduction in the bank rate made discounts harder from 55 to 57, and although the Indian movement had realized another million pounds in gold, it is not expected that the situation will become normal or the Bank of England relax its stringent rule until the American banks resume cash payments and the demand for gold eases.

Disease Germs in Money

You can't catch it from a bank, but watch out! Hygienicists say that the old green and yellow backs are loaded with disease germs. Don't count your money, they caution. Leave it alone. If you have a roll of the long green about your person lock it up in some place and don't go near it. It may cause your death. A money handler died recently from a feverish rash called myxomatosis, a disease caused by the germs which infect paper currency. His death is not the first, nor will it be the last, in the opinion of the official of the Sub-Treasury, who declares the public take their lives in their hands if they handle paper money without the utmost caution. The money handler's wife was unable to restrain his fits, and the tips of his fingers with his tongue. The infection spread to his blood, and in time a general thickening of the tissues followed. The thyroid gland was attacked, and from here it spread to the heart, the liver and the optic nerve, which is practically paralyzed. It is a puzzling disease, and the physicians were unable to restrain its progress, although they identified the ailment—Pittsburg Dispatch.

While staying in the North of England, a commercial traveller contracted a severe cold, which obliged him to remain in bed. His landlady, a sympathetic widow, was most attentive, and made the sufferer some special onion porridge, which she placed beside him, warming, every morning until his cold better. Later in the evening the good lady came to enquire how the patient was progressing. "So you've eaten it," she said, picking up the empty porridge bowl. "Eaten a poultice!" exclaimed the invalid. "I've—I've got it on my chest."

Wheat in New York

New York, Dec. 7.—Wheat receipts 168,000; exports, 117,113; sales, 1,400,000. Spot firm. Although wheat had an easy opening on cables, it later rallied sharply on covering, due to good western bull support and chest.

Estimated Profits for This Year
Are Eighty-Five Million
Dollars

New York, Dec. 7.—It would appear from a review of the financial year that the Standard Oil Co. that the corporation is less susceptible to a business reaction than many other branches of trade. This is perhaps due to the company's large foreign business, which is not affected to any extent by trade reactions in this country.

It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the Standard Oil Co.'s business is foreign. As a matter of fact, the Standard Oil company has created a trade balance in favor of the United States over the last twenty-five years of something like \$1,000,000,000.

The Standard Oil company, notwithstanding the business depression, showed net profits in 1904, \$81,336,991 in 1905, and \$61,670,116 in 1906. In 1905 net profits reached \$57,169,356, and in 1906, \$55,125,131.

Since 1894 the earnings have been increased by leaps and bounds, and it is expected that the net profits for the current year will run very close to \$55,000,000. Increased consumption has had more to do with increased earnings than anything else.

What the Standard Oil company proposes to do with its enormous surplus is a question that the shareholders would like to have answered. It would be unlikely, however, that any decision in this respect will be reached until the corporation has itself freed from the litigation it is involved in.

From 1882 to 1907, inclusive, the Standard Oil company shows a total surplus after dividends of \$298,185,375. Of that amount nearly \$195,000,000 was accumulated from 1902 to 1907, inclusive, a period of only six years.

As a matter of fact, the surplus accumulated during that period was only \$13,900,000 less than total dividends paid. It will be observed from the statement that the company could have paid much larger dividends, but probably refrained from doing so owing to the many suits instituted against it.

The business of the Standard Oil company, as far as known, does not require the enormous sums now needed, and stockholders anticipate the cutting of a very large margin in the event of a satisfactory adjustment of the litigation affecting the corporation.

The following table, which shows the net profits, dividends, and surplus after dividends of the Standard Oil company, from 1902 to 1907, inclusive, gives a good idea of the Standard Oil company's tremendous earning power and the large surplus available for distribution to stockholders:

After

Year Profits Dividends Dividends

1907 \$55,000,000 \$39,335,320 \$15,664,680

1906 \$32,132,251 \$27,785,321 \$

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED ADS

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, & "Bromo Hygeia," Esq't. Rd. Tel 444.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel 129

BAKERY

For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

BARREL MANUFACTURERS

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, \$50 John-
son St., Phone B906.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOAT BUILDERS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

THE B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., has a large stock of thoroughly seasoned spruce lumber, suited for boat building and making store, office and other furniture, which is offered for sale at a bargain. Mills on Victoria Arm at end of Garibaldi Road. Tel. No. 364. d5

BUILDER AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. No. 29.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder. Jobbing and repairing. 27 Avalon Road, James Bay. Phone A912. my11

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—Rock blasted and removed for building on concrete purposes; wells sunk and excavating done. John R. Williams, 408 Michigan St. Phone 1343. n9

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

CONTRACTORS

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and Joiner, 1422 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B1437. o29

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

FURRIER

FRED FOSTER—42½ Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TIE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1336.

All kinds of metals, bottles, sacks, canvas, etc., bought and sold. W. G. Eden, Sr., 9 Princess Ave. Phone A692.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Phone 907. Henry Atkinson & Son, Landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns, and pruning a specialty. Estimated given. All work guaranteed. Residence, 16 Stanley Ave. Established 20 years. n28

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonial Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129

LOGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 5353, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND—B. S. Alexandra Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. K. of P. Hall, Geo. Jay, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec.

MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES

JOSEPH SEARS—81-83 Yates St., Tel. B742. Complete Assortment. Best Woods.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAIFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall. Jobbing promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall. Complete assortment; best goods.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGER

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Resi-
dence 924 Collinson St. Phone B705.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cut-
ter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS. Agents "Bromo Hy-
geia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Tele-
phone 444.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cut-
ter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street,
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FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson St., Tel.
A1182. Furia house.

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PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS
Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Tel-
phone 597.

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B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52
Government street. Tel 43-305, 404,
584. Our experienced certificated staff
available day or night. Chas. Hay-
ward, Pres.; F. Caselton, Manager.

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty
of English watch repairing.

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ROWLAND BRITTAINE, Registered At-
torney. Patents in all countries. Fair-
field building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Con-
tinued mechanical engineer, Naval
Architects, Plant Specifications, Spec-
ial designs. Reports, Surveys, and
Supervision. Rooms 32-33, Board of
Trade building, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon,
Jewell Block, corner Yates and Doug-
las Sts., Victoria, B.C. Telephone-
Office 557; Residence 122. au26

SHORTHAND

SHORTHANDING SCHOOL—15 Broad St.
Bookkeeping thoroughly taught, also
shorthand and typewriting. E. A.
McMillan, Principal.

MASSAGE

MR. BERGSTROM, BJORNFELDT, Mas-
sageur, room 43, Five Sisters' Block, 606
Fort Street, Victoria, B.C. Office
hours: 11 to 12 a.m. 5 to 6 p.m. s20

MUSIC

PROF. E. G. WICKENS has removed to
his newly appointed studio, 920 Fort
Street (second house west of Assem-
bly Hall). Orchestral practice held
every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Ladies and
gentlemen who are proficient, cordially
invited. No fees.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL

J. CAMERON, master mariner, Board of
Trade certificate, is prepared to coach
masters or mates for examinations.
628 Humboldt St. d7

NOTICE

TO LANDOWNERS, REAL ESTATE
agents and others—Advertiser will under-
take the clearing of land, acreage and
building lots, by contract; also well
sinking, excavating, drainage, etc.,
at low price. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Write me now about that job of yours.
F. H., box 333 Colonist. d7

HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE ATLANTIC—Corner Broad and
Johnson streets. Thoroughly ren-
ovated and newly furnished throughout.
Fine large airy rooms, single and en suite. David Murray, Prop.

HOTEL SIDNEY

Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day. Willard Jensen, Pro-
prietor.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL

19 Johnson St. Newly fitted up and renovated from top to bottom—good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Thos. L. McManus, Proprietor.

MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, pro-
prietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms free bus.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court
house. Best hotel in town. Rates
from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, Pro-
prietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLIS—The most con-
venient to business centre, theatres,
wharves and depots. Recently ren-
ovated and reconstructed. American
and European plan. The place to meet
your up-country friends. Geo. L.
Howe, proprietor.

HOTEL BLACKBURN

A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Day or
night. American plan, \$1.25 to \$1.75. European plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Sample rooms free bus.

TO LET

Furnished rooms, 100 ft. by 12 ft.,
\$10 per month. Address 1000 Yates St. d7

WANTED

To exchange lot in James Bay, for
a good building lot in James Bay. Ad-
dress Box 296 this office. d7

WANTED

160 ACRES near Duncan, 15 cleared,
80 bottom, orchard, new, \$2,000 house,
several outbuildings, 10 cows, 100
sheep, 3 horses, implements, 25 tons
hay, furniture, \$8,500. Address Z. P.
Duncans, no1.

WANTED

FRUIT FARM—Splendid location in
Okanagan Valley, over 1,000 young
trees, fine new house, 9 rooms, stable,
etc. For particulars address box 692
Colonist.

WANTED

10 LOT, BLOCK 5, SECTION 5. Garbally
Road, close to Douglas street, ex-
cellent residential property. Address 101
Garbally St. d7

WANTED

100 ACRES near Duncan, 15 cleared,
80 bottom, orchard, new, \$2,000 house,
several outbuildings, 10 cows, 100
sheep, 3 horses, implements, 25 tons
hay, furniture, \$8,500. Address Z. P.
Duncans, no1.

WANTED

100 ACRES—Good fruit land, 100 ft.
by 100 ft., 50 ft. deep, \$1,500. Address
Box 296 Colonist. d7

WANTED

100 ACRES—Good fruit land, 100 ft.
by 100 ft., 50 ft. deep, \$1,500. Address
Box 296 Colonist. d7

WANTED

100 ACRES—Good fruit land, 100 ft.
by 100 ft., 50 ft. deep, \$1,500. Address
Box 296 Colonist. d7

WANTED

We Have
For Sale
One of Finest Residential Sites in the City
consisting of 3.5 acres beautifully situated with southern exposure on Richardson Street, between the Government House property and "Stonyhurst".
Richardson Street has recently been greatly improved and the location is a very desirable one.

A. W. JONES
LIMITED
606 FORT STREET

FOR SALE

Owing to moving into more commodious premises we offer for sale at a bargain, the
Three Story Building
with basement, at present occupied by us.

The Brackman Ker Milling Company, Limited.
1407 Government Street

Money to Loan

—on—

Improved Real Estate

Swinerton & Oddy
Real Estate Agents
Government St., Victoria, B.C.

G. B. HUGHES
Real Estate, Insurance, etc.
572 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.
Six roomed House, near High Street, a modern, in first class condition, brick and stone foundation; terms, A snap, \$3500
Seven roomed 1 1/2 story frame house on North road, in good condition, beautiful view, good locality. A great bargain. Only
\$1800

In the Matter of the Estate of Sidney Shore, late of Victoria, B.C., Deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate of Sidney Shore, late of the city of Victoria, deceased, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, or at the store, Government street, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims, and to file them with the undersigned before the first day of March, 1908. After the said date, the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the executors had then notice.

Dated the 27th day of November, 1907.

FELL & GREGORY.
Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B.C.
Solicitors for Mary Hammond Shore, Executrix, and Carl Stromgren, Executor.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills.
The time limited by the rules of the house for the presentation of petitions for leave to introduce private bills expires on Monday, 27 January, 1908.

Bills must be presented to the house by Thursday, 6th February, 1908.

Reports on bills will not be received after Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

Copies of the bill, petition and notices must be deposited with the undersigned, and the house fees paid, not later than Wednesday, 8th January, 1908.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1907.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

MASSAGE

Swedish Movements,
Electric Vibration, Bust
and Body Development.

MR. BJORNFELT, SWEDISH
MASSEUR.

Room 48, Five Sister's Block, Victoria, B.C.

Office hours, 11 to 12 a.m.

Advertise in The Colonist

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F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

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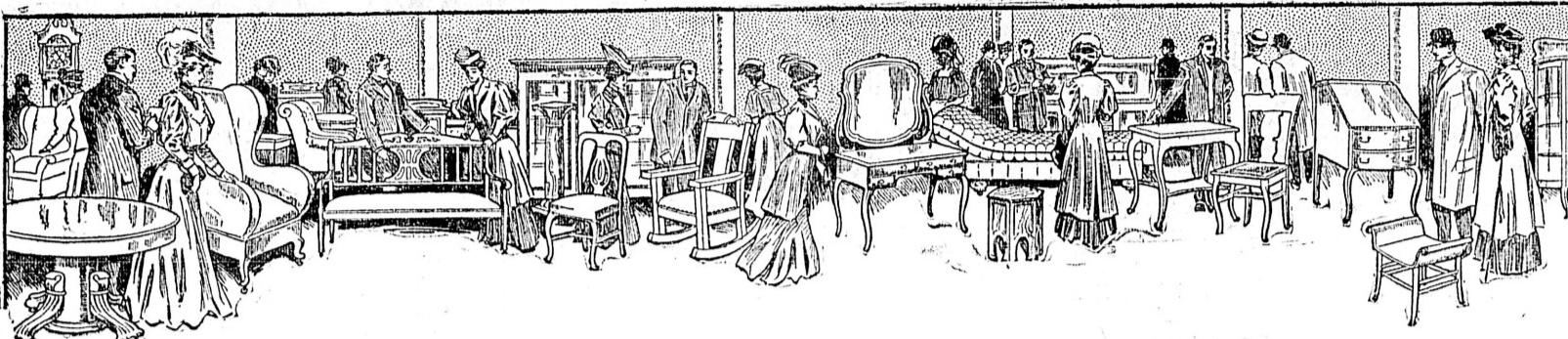
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Monday Opens the Week With Big Savings in Our Christmas Sale of House Furnishings

Extra Special Monday Night—7:30

MEN'S HATS, in soft fedoras, crush, flat top and stiff. All the latest styles. Reg. prices \$2.50 to \$3.00 Monday even-
ing, 7.30... \$1.50

MEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL HOSE, size 10½ only. Reg. value 20c. Monday, 7.30, two pairs for... 25c



Extra Special Monday Night—7:30

LEATHER SUIT CASES, light and dark tan; with and without straps, sizes 22, 24, and 26. Reg. values \$7.00 to \$8.50. Monday, 7.30... \$4.75

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED COTTON UNDERWEAR, all sizes, special, each, Monday, 7.30... 75c

Some expensive pieces of Furniture, Brass Beds, and all Mission Furniture will be sold at clearing prices from now till Christmas. This will be interesting news to many, as our clearing prices are the kind that makes it worth while purchasing. Monday the following go on sale: Brass Beds, Morris Chairs, Lounges, Dressing Stands, Mission Dining Suites, Carpets, Tapestry and Velvet Squares, Bonne Femme and Nottingham Lace Curtains.

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOW DISPLAY.

READ DOWN THESE ITEMS AND NOTE THE SAVINGS

Musical Selections Monday, 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m.

Turkish Couches Marked Down

REG. PRICE \$16.00 TO \$17.50. MONDAY \$14.75

We have selected a special line of fine Turkish couches, and have marked them at special prices for Monday's selling. These couches have extra strong frames and are upholstered in green figured tapestry. Is indeed a splendid couch for the money. The regular price was \$16.00, \$16.50 and \$17.50.

Monday ... \$14.75

Mission Dining Room Suites

REG. VALUES \$60.00 TO \$82.00. MONDAY
\$45.00 TO \$64.00

The section devoted to Mission Furniture is taking an active part in this great 'Xmas event, and on Monday we are placing on sale four splendid dining room suites. These comprise 4 pieces each, viz., one buffet, one dining table, one china cabinet and one sewing table. Early English finish. Prices as follows:

Regular \$60.00 and \$62.00. Monday \$45.00
Regular \$69.00. Monday \$52.00
Regular \$82.00. Monday \$64.00

Xmas Sale of Brass Bedsteads

REG. VALUES \$40.00 TO \$65.00. MONDAY
\$24.50 TO \$38.75

Monday affords you splendid opportunities to save of brass bedsteads. These are all very strongly made, and of very graceful designs in bright polish finish.

Regular \$40.00. 4ft. 6in. Monday \$24.50

Regular \$50.00. 4 ft. 6 in. Monday \$24.50

Reg. \$55.00 to \$65.00. 4 ft. 6in. Monday ..

..... \$38.75

Regular \$40.00. 3 ft. 6 in. Monday \$24.50

Regular \$65.00 and \$55.00. 3 ft. 6in. Monday ..

..... \$38.75

Xmas Sale Prices on Morris Chairs

REG. VALUE \$12.50. MONDAY \$7.50

Values like these are not an every-day occurrence, and for a Christmas gift nothing could be more sensible. They are of our own make, in solid golden oak, also in mission style. Cushion is covered in tapestry, in colors of red and green armure. The regular price was \$12.50. Monday ...

\$7.50

Extra Special Monday Night—7:30

Something for the Little Ones

In this great event we have not forgot the little ones and the specials from the Toy department are just the things to please. Bring the little ones with you and let them see the wonders of Toyland.

BOXES, containing Doll Bed, Chair and wash tub and bath. Reg. 50c for 25c TEA SETS, made of tin, with printed pictures on them of Jack and Jill. Reg. 50c and 75c, for... 25c IRONING SETS. Reg. 50c, for... 25c KID BODY DOLLS. Reg. 50c, for... 25c FURNITURE SETS. Reg. \$1.50 for 25c

Mahogany Duchess Bureau

REG. PRICE \$44.00. MONDAY \$28.75

This is a piece of furniture for which you would never regret paying the old price. It is made of solid mahogany, beautifully finished. Contains three drawers, and has very large British bevel plate mirror, size 30 x 40 inches. Oval shape. Reg. price \$44.00. Monday

\$28.75

WASHSTAND, to match. Regular value \$13.00. Christmas sale Monday

\$8.75

Extra Special Monday Night—7:30

MEN'S FOOTWEAR, REG. \$6.50 TO \$3.75, FOR \$2.50

Monday evening we are putting on sale a number of broken lines of Men's Boots. This lot includes Men's Patent Leather Box Calf and Cordovan Lace Boots, Men's Patent Calf, Blucher Lace Boots and matt kid top, Men's Box Calf Lace Boots, and Men's English Cordovan Lace Boots and Men's English Satin Calf Lace Boots. Regular prices \$3.75, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.50. At 7.30 Monday evening, per pair

\$2.50

Clearing of Velvet Squares

REG. \$21.00 TO \$35.00. MONDAY
\$16.50 TO \$27.50

Reg. \$21.00. Size 9 x 9. Monday ... \$16.50
Reg. \$24.00. Size 9 x 10 ft. 6 in. Monday ... \$19.50
Reg. \$27.50. Size 9 x 12. Monday ... \$22.50
Reg. \$35.00. Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. Monday ... \$27.50

Saxony Axminster Rugs

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY EACH \$2.50

These are an exceptionally fine rug for the money in floral, oriental and medallion designs, size 27 x 54 in. Special Monday, each

\$2.50

Fine Saxony Rugs

REG. VALUE \$4.50. MONDAY \$3.50

Size 29 x 54 in., in tones of red, green and blue. Reg. price \$4.50. Monday

\$3.50

Balmoral Tapestry Squares

REG. \$16.50. MONDAY \$9.75

Fifteen best quality English Balmoral Tapestry Squares have been specially priced for Monday's selling. These come in greens, fawns, and blues, size 9 ft. x 9 ft., and are of extra good wearing qualities, being equal to Brussels. The regular price was \$16.50 each. Monday

\$9.75

Special Savings on Nottingham Lace Curtains

REG. PRICE \$3.50 AND \$4.00. MONDAY \$2.50

Twenty-four pairs of fine Nottingham Lace Curtains go on sale Monday, at a price which, no doubt, will clear them out in short order. This lot includes many very artistic and dainty patterns. The regular prices were \$3.50 and \$4.00. Monday, per pair

\$2.50

Housewares' Dept. Specials

CHAFING DISHES 95¢

LITTLE WONDER CHAFING DISH, nickel plated, will cook almost anything at little cost. Special Monday

95c

Extra Special, Monday Night 7:30

REG. VALUES FROM \$2.50 UP TO \$5.00 FOR \$1.00

JAPANESE TEA CADDY, made of Brass. Reg. \$2.50. Monday, 7.30... \$1.00
INK WELL, square cut glass. Reg. \$2.50. Monday, 7.30... \$1.00
METAL PICTURE FRAME, fancy trimmings. Reg. \$3.50. Monday, 7.30. \$1.00
BRASS CRUMB SCRAPERS. Reg. \$2.00. Monday, 7.30... \$1.00

Ladies' Coats Specially Priced for Monday

REG. VALUES \$15.00 UP TO \$20.00. MONDAY \$9.75

This sale involves about 30 splendid coats, and are marked at a price for Monday's selling that will clear them out quick. The materials they are made of are shadow plaids, and French Venetian, in colors of brown, blue, fawn and black, seven-eighth and three-quarter lengths, box backs with stitched straps over shoulder, double-breasted, with large pearl buttons, outside jackets, collar and cuff, with military braid finish. Reg. price \$15.00 to \$20.00. Monday

\$9.75

Nothing Better than a Good Kimona for Milady's Gift



We have now on display in our Government Street windows a splendid showing of beautiful Japanese Silk Kimonos, in short and full lengths, in a number of handsome styles and colorings, and we suggest that when trying to solve the gift problem to inspect these lovely garments. Some of them are handsomely decorated with embroidered flowers and lined, while the blending of colors which is to be noted is indeed beautiful. Prices range from \$35.00 to

\$3.50

EXTRA SPECIAL, 7.30 Monday Night

LADIES TWEED SKIRTS, in dark grey, fawn and blue. Special 7.30.... \$1.90

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Bonne Femme Curtains

REG. \$4.75, \$5.75, AND \$6.75. MONDAY \$3.75

50 BONNE FEMME CURTAINS, with deep ruffle, trimmed in Battenburg, Cluny and Valenciennes, fullest size, a splendid chance to secure high class draperies at very small cost. Reg. \$4.75, \$5.75, and \$6.75. Monday

\$3.75

Extra Special, Monday Night 7:30

REG. VALUES FROM \$5.00 TO \$20.00 FOR \$2.50

FANCY BRASS CLOCKS, with Perpetual Calendar. Reg. \$9.00 to \$17.50. Monday, 7.30... \$2.50

FANCY METAL GONG, on brass feet. Reg. value \$6.50. Monday night, 7.30... \$2.50

FANCY METAL GONG, bell shaped with oak base. Reg. \$7.50. Monday, 7.30... \$2.50

FANCY COPPER CLOCKS, in various styles. Reg. values \$7.50 to \$20.00. Monday, 7.30... \$2.50

FANCY SMOKERS COMPANION. Reg. value up to \$10.00. Monday, 7.30... \$2.50

FANCY METAL FLOWER POT HOLDER, with metal, loose lining, Owl decoration. Regular \$7.50. Monday, 7.30... \$2.50

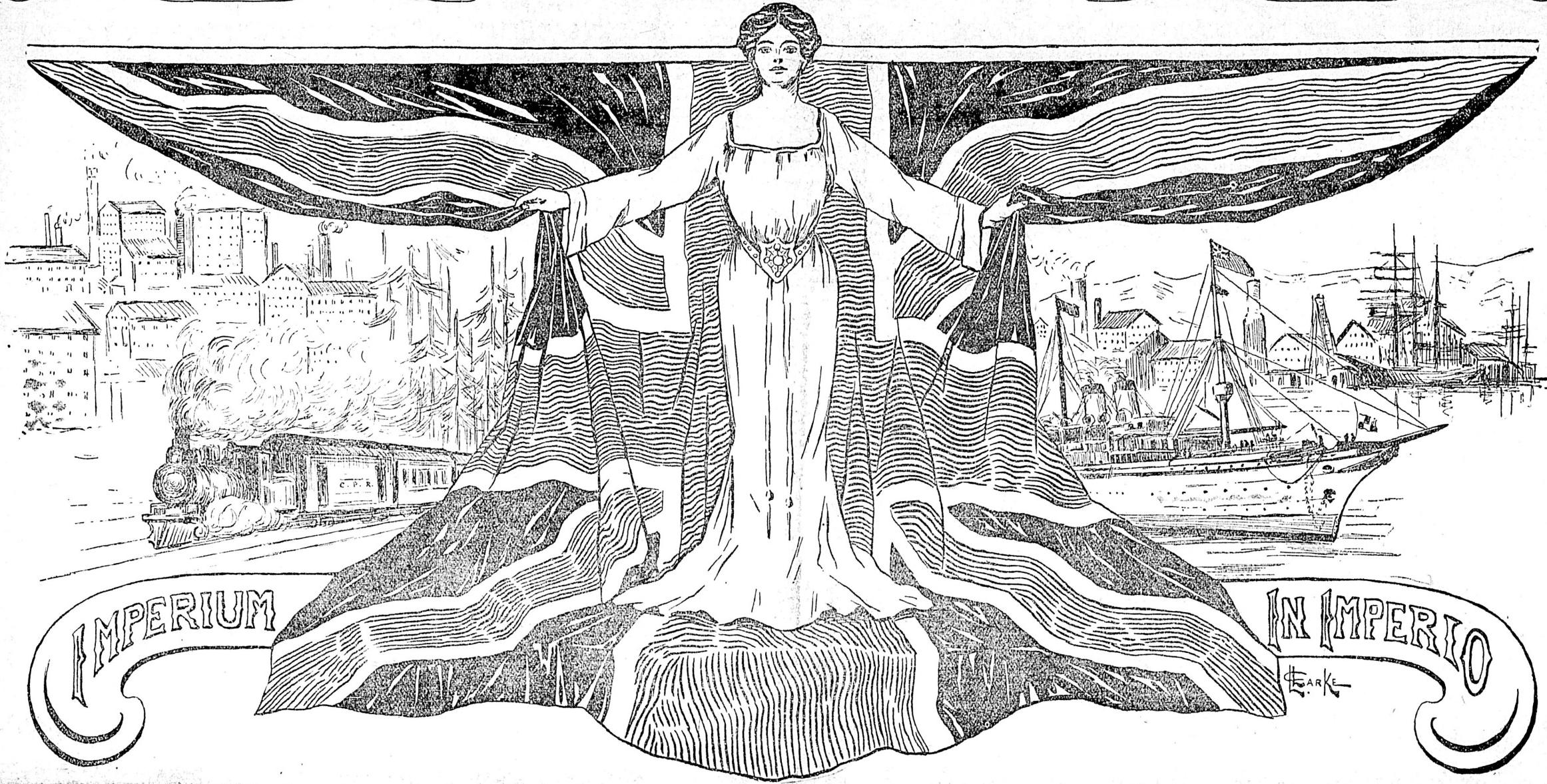
HEAVY BRASS VASES. Reg. \$8.50. Monday, 7.30... \$2.50

EXTRA SPECIAL, 7.30 Monday Night

Large Assortment of VASES and BRASS GOODS. Values up to \$4.00. Monday, 7.30, at

50¢

The Island of Vancouver—Its Mighty Future



A Vast Treasure House of Natural Resources Occupying a Commanding Position on the Seaboard of Western America

Some months ago, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, made the statement that the time was not far distant when his company might find it necessary to utilize a port on the west coast of Vancouver Island as the ocean terminus of its trans-Pacific liners. As was to be expected, the announcement attracted considerable attention and aroused much discussion, but we may with profit again attempt to weigh its significance in connection with the subject of the future progress and development of the Island.

It is indisputable that one factor vital to the successful working out of the great transportation problems of today is the saving of time. Millions of money, combined with the engineering talent of the world, are utilized to the creation of a monster ocean liner which may shorten by a few hours the passage across the Atlantic; the governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand now have before them a great project for an imperial service girdling the Empire by the "All-Red" route, its chief merit lying in the fact that there would be a great reduction in time over the services at present arranged; there is much discussion in England over the expediency of the Atlantic liners carrying His Majesty's mails "cutting out" certain ports of call so as to enable them to make faster time on the direct run across the ocean.

Confronted with this evidence of the motive actuating those engaged in the struggle for supremacy in the field of transportation, we cannot turn to a consideration of the position of Vancouver Island on the Pacific seaboard without being convinced of the certainty that within a very brief period we shall witness developments of the most tremendous importance.

At the last annual general meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. authority was given the directors to either transfer the great Atlantic liners—Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland—to this coast, or build boats of a similar type for the Pacific service.

Within a few months, therefore, vessels of the size of those named will be in these waters.

Some timid Victorians, when this phase of the possible future of the Island is alluded to, are inclined to say: "Hush! that would mean the upbuilding of a rival city on the West coast of the Island."

Victoria's position is absolutely untenable; its future can never be assured by any possible rival that may rear itself on the shores of this island. This must be obvious to all who take the pains to consider calmly the situation in all its aspects. Take the matter of the rapidly increasing trade with the Antipodes. How would a rival city on the West Coast fare as a competitor for that business? Glance again at a map and you will see that vessels coming from ports in the Antipodes would be going out of their way if they proceeded north of the entrance to the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Then consider the traffic to California, Mexico, and the volume of ocean-borne commerce which will result on the completion of the Panama canal. It is the ships taking the Great Circle route which can utilize ports on the West Coast to best advantage; and it will probably be found that for every vessel pursuing such a course there will be a dozen traversing the Straits of San Juan de Fuca (at the gateway of which stands Victoria) and shaping their course in a westerly and southerly direction.

With the growth of the shipping interests of the Pacific and the centering on these shores of the vast volume of traffic flowing eastward and westward across the ocean, it is certain that one of the finest harbors on the coast—Esquimalt—situated, figuratively speaking, within stone's throw of Victoria, will be made a great depot. One may recall, at this point, that when the first line of railway was surveyed across Canada, the engineering corps of the C. P. R. chose Esquimalt as the western terminus. That it will yet come into its own can hardly be doubted, in view of the impending developments in the field of transportation on the shores of Western America.

One may, without being charged with drawing any fanciful picture, suggest that in the future lines of traffic to the Orient, Alaska and the upper ports of British Columbia and Queen Charlotte Islands will radiate from ports at the northern end of Vancouver Island, while Victoria and Esquimalt, on the south, will be pivotal points for the distribution of the streams of ocean-borne commerce to and from the Antipodes, Hawaii, Mexico, California and the ports of Oregon and Puget Sound.

C. A. GREGG.

That gold—the attraction that first

who assert that vessels of the type of the Atlantic Empresses will not be taken to Vancouver, but will arrive at and depart from ports on Vancouver Island.

A school boy with a slate and pencil can demonstrate with the most absolute exactitude that nearly an entire day can be saved in handling east-bound passenger traffic across the Pacific over existing services. If you will take a map you may in a moment trace the approximate route followed by an ocean liner on leaving a port in Japan bound to this coast. Contrary to the belief held by many people, ships do not come across in a direct line, but by what is termed "the Great Circle Route." This course brings the vessel close to the Aleutian archipelago, and, in a wide sweep, down past the coast of Vancouver Island. The first land sighted (my authority is one of the best known mariners in these waters) is Cape Cook, a short distance south of Quatsino Sound. If, then, a harbor in that vicinity was entered by an ocean liner, her passengers and mails debarked, fast train taken across the Island and quick connection made by ferry with Vancouver, when the liner herself, proceeding to the latter port to land her freight, reached her destination, the passengers and mails would be one day's distance away on the main line of the C. P. R.

We have Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's word for it that such a service is not without the range of possibility at an early date.

It may be argued that inasmuch as water-borne traffic can be more cheaply handled than that carried by rail, it is idle to suggest that a line of railway running the length of a narrow island would prove a serious competitor to steamships. If a map of the British Isles be consulted, it will be seen that along the coasts of England, Ireland and Scotland—close to the ocean frontage in many places—run lines of railways. This would seem to successfully controvert the contention mentioned.

Then, again, it is beyond all question that a great feeder for a line of railway terminating at Hardy Bay will be the trade of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the rich resources of which bid fair to be exploited on an immense scale in the near future. The Queen Charlotte group lies only a few hours' run by fast steamer from the end of Vancouver Island; and by the utilization of a rail and steamship service such as mentioned the passengers from Victoria could reach it in half the time now occupied in the journey.

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There is general agreement that ultimately a line of railway will be extended to Hardy Bay at the extreme northern end of the Island. Are there not certain forces at work calculated to render the undertaking of this enterprise an early necessity? Let us examine this phase of the situation a little.

With the ocean terminus at Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will—in any event—be able to express an opinion

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

Correspondent of London Times Impressed With Their Immensity

An engineering correspondent contributes the following article to the London Times: From Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta must be passed before the Klondike at present, so that miners could not afford to touch any ground that yielded less pay than an average of ten dollars a day per head, and only a small part of the region which is wooded and mountainous can be said to have explored.

That in brief is the history of the Cassiar district, which in the ten years

1873 to 1882 produced \$4,500,000 worth of gold dust, seems to offer the best chance to the scientific prospector.

In the years when it was occupied by the little standing army of British Columbia placed miners the Canadian Pacific railway did not exist, and the work of taking in the necessary supplies was every whit as difficult as in the case of the Klondike at present, so that miners could not afford to touch any ground that yielded less

pay than an average of ten dollars a day per head, and only a small part

of the region which is wooded and mountainous can be said to have been explored.

That in brief is the history of the Cassiar district, and the conclusion at

which Mr. E. B. Osborn arrives seems

to me as accurate as his history, al-

though I am not quite sure about his

"scientific prospector." The yellow-

legged variety known as an "expert"

is not universally esteemed here.

We have seen too many of them and

too much. It would be well for in-

vestors if they always knew as much

as might be known of their own high-

paid pet samples of this species.

The prospectors who do most in this

continent are in a sense scientific, but

all their science they have picked up

for themselves mostly in the field, and

they are really gamblers, plotting such

braids as they have, and working such

as no wage could pay, against fortunes

such as men of their kind have once

or twice made.

Even in this short article I must

be allowed to amplify the history of

Cassiar a little. Politically it is the

northern half of British Columbia, in-

cluding Omineca and Queen Charlotte

Islands, and containing 164,300 square

miles of territory, but the Cassiar of

the mining world is, I think, limited

to that district of which Dease Lake

on the height of land is the natural

centre, drained on the Pacific slope by

the Stickine, and on the Arctic by the

Dease and Liard. In 1834 this district

was the scene of rivalries between the

Hudson's Bay company and the Rus-

sians; in 1861 Choquette, a French-

Canadian, wandered in from outside

If really cannot be more definite) and

found gold on the river bars of the

Stickine. A few more men of his own

kind followed him in, and made the

first little excitement. In 1873 Thibert

and his partner McCullough found

gold on streams which run into Dease

and Dease Lake. Look at the map

and realize what it means when I say

that these two came in from the Red

River by way of the Liard, trusting to

the fish in the lakes and rivers en-

route for food. If you have sufficient

imagination to fill in this one piece

of the story you will almost be able

to conceive what this northern history

is which I am trying to compress into

a paragraph. McCullough died of cold

and hunger on "the desert" on the

Stickine, in sight of Wrangel, and I

met Thibert making dog collars at

Telegraph Creek to furnish him with

enough money to join the rush to the

Klondike, of which the first whisper

was then in the air. That was, I

think, in 1894, and, if alive, Thibert

is probably in the Klondike still.

Thibert's discovery in 1873 caused a

really considerable excitement, and in

the years immediately succeeding

1873 some \$4,500,000 worth of dust was

won in Cassiar. But it did not take

long to skin such cream as was ap-

parent to the men of 1873, so that by

1880 the country began to fall back

into its original quiet.

parts of the province on its way to Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk's Pacific coast terminus.

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, in an article which he contributed to Canada (London) recently, dealt in a very entertaining and instructive fashion with gold mining in Cassiar. He said,

"In spite of its remoteness, the Cassiar district, which in the ten years 1873 to 1882 produced \$4,500,000 worth of gold dust, seems to offer the best chance to the scientific prospector. In the years when it was occupied by the little standing army of British Columbia placed miners the Canadian Pacific railway did not exist, and the work of taking in the necessary supplies was every whit as difficult as in the case of the Klondike at present, so that miners could not afford to touch any ground that yielded less

pay than an average of ten dollars a day per head, and only a small part

of the region which is wooded and mountainous can be said to have been explored.

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legged variety known as an "expert"

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too much. It would be well for in-

vestors if they always knew as much

as might be known of their own high-

paid pet samples of this species.

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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Home Influence

One of the popular fallacies that die hard is that mothers are invariably unfitted to the task of instructing their own children at home. As a matter of fact with the lowering of the fees, and the increase of good schools, it is nowadays less necessary for a mother to undertake her children's education wholly or in part, than was the case two or three generations ago. This two or three generations ago, this may not be altogether the unmixed blessing. It is generally considered, for there are many cases in which a child will learn more readily and with more advantage from its mother than from a stranger. Personally, I do not advocate keeping healthy children from school when it is possible to send them; the majority of children have a great liking for school. The circumstances are so different from those of former times. The youngsters may be glad of a holiday and really enjoy it at the end of school term, but at the end of the holiday they are glad again to return to school. There was a time when it was a punishment to leave home and return to the superior educational establishments to which fate had consigned them, but nowadays to see the youngsters returning to school after their holidays one is surprised at their joyous demeanor. Why is it? A desire for companionship has a great deal to do with it. Man, we are told, is a gregarious animal, which put in plain language means we human beings like to collect in flocks. Though the children may be members of a large family, it is not quite the same as for gathering in a small crowd like a school. There they make friends of perhaps two or three of the other scholars and keep much to themselves. To return to the child who is taught at home. The mother must take her work seriously, otherwise she had far better leave it alone. It is nothing less than wrong of her to undertake what she knows she has little chance of carrying out and doing it well. In some cases a mother's appreciation of hereditary peculiarities and her memory of her own childhood difficulties will give her great advantage with her children. If a mother is to take her work of teaching at home seriously she should consider how much time she is sure of being able to spare, and then, having determined that it shall be devoted to lessons, let nothing interfere with it. It is remarkable but true nevertheless that in certain cases, the fact of undertaking this work for one's own children seems to paralyse efforts instead of stimulating it. The real trouble lies in the fact that so few mothers will take the trouble for their own children that they would take for those of strangers or that they would expect from a salaried teacher, but all things being equal there are many reasons if a mother puts her heart into her work why she should be an ideal instructor to her own children. Of course, there are certain subjects in which amateur instruction is worse than none—far worse—for instance, music. A child if badly taught to play the piano will find it even so much harder to get out of slovenly and incorrect fingering than to begin at the beginning, perhaps a few years later. Then again, if children go to a good day school there are special branches of study—out of school lessons—that a mother may enjoy and her children pursue together with great pleasure on both sides. Without doubt however, school life is much more attractive to the present day children than home lessons are. The love of companionship of those outside the family is affecting home life in a marked degree, and will more radically effect it during the next few years. Home is too slow for the younger members of the community, there is not enough companionship, despite a giddy show of brothers and sisters. They like to live among a crowd. Alas! that it should be so! And how often in later years do they long for the old fashioned home life. Too late often, when the old home and the "old people" are no longer there. But such is life of the present day. The boarding house is supplanting the cottage or apartments, the families—father, mother, children, nurses, and the whole paraphernalia of a family used to have for their summer holidays. The cry is: "Oh, it's a change to mix with other people. One is all the better for rubbing shoulders with strangers." The result of this gregarious habit means the gradual disappearance of the home of today. It seems as if in a few years time our own little homes will be things of the past; we shall all live in private hotels, or have apartments in a huge boarding house. It is sad, but it seems to be the wish and desire of the coming generation to have no "home ties."

Perhaps of all the crazy suggestions made for the improvement of modern domestic comfort, and the increase of modern happiness, none has been more charged with imbecility than the idea of "circulating houses." It is indeed an irony that this precious idea should have originated in England, where we have a proverb about an Englishman's house being his castle. It is so much his castle that a few representatives of the English nation can seriously discuss a scheme by which people are to exchange houses on the same basis as one changes books in a circulating library. The people who say they grow tired of the same house and the same furniture ought certainly to live in lodgings which they can change every week—every day if they prefer. Why not circulate children while we are at it? One's own children often pall on one, and perhaps the children of Mrs. Jones might be an agreeable change. Of course, the man (or woman) who first proposed the circulating house scheme had either no house or no sense of humor, and certainly the people who support or defend the scheme seriously have no humor. Although they may have houses, this is happily an age of dreams. We have circumstantial accounts of a new heaven, and a new earth presented to us about once a week. If there is one idea common to the makers of all these Utopias, it is that the necessity for service is going to be abolished. There is a good time coming when we shall have wonderful houses that want no sweeping, wonderful beds that want no making, wonderful boats that want no jacking. Moreover, the humble family meal is to be abolished, and each street will dine together, to save cooking and washing up. It is a blissful dream. For the sake of hearing the concentrated grumblings of the malefactors at communal dinner table one

could almost wish it possible. But even from this ethereal world, you note, the horrible necessity of domestic service cannot be eliminated. Doubtless you limit the number of pots and pans to clean if you feed people by hundreds, instead of by twos or threes. But still there is some cleaning which has to be done, and so we come to at last to the great problem of all earthly heavens—who will do the washing up? They tell you that all society will take turns. There will be fatigue parties who each day will attend to the laundry. Now, that will be very wholesome. Every one of us can think of people, lazy people, superlative people, neurotic people, conceited people, who would be vastly the better for having a few dozen saucepans to wash and clean.

Fashion's Fancies

The season has now come when the fashions of winter have their full triumph, and the dressmakers enjoy their hour of splendour. Women are devoting their whole attention to their attire for the cold season, and nothing can turn their minds from it. Fashion has decreed that this winter's costumes are to be extremely tight fitting, and indeed hinted in previous articles. So narrow and tight fitting are they that many dressmakers advise their fair clients to discard petticoats altogether, and to content themselves with sullen combinations in order that the full elegance of their robes, as well as of their figures, may be fully disclosed. It is a mistake to suppose that winter obliges us to wear thick and heavy clothes, and those in fashion at the present moment are almost as light as those we were wearing in the summer. Lace is one of the most indispensable items of the modern wardrobe. It figures on almost every garment, while some are fashioned entirely from this fascinating material. There are full length coats entirely of fine crochet, which are dreams of beauty, but alas! exceedingly costly. Guipure coats are rather less expensive, but require a liberal dress allowance, for they are not wearable every day, and La Mode is tickle as to shape and design. A reluctance to cut up an Indian or costly lace shawl would be echoed by the possessor of one of those enchanting coats. Heavy lace is the ideal type, and it is worn unlined beneath the usual wrap, shorter, bridge coats, boleros, and shaped emblems for the corsage are also effective, and with panels to correspond form delightful evening gowns with the colored union or marquisette. The blouse of Irish lace or guipure is another fashionable garment to accompany a smart skirt and fur coat; and the rest of lace appears in such varied guise that it is one of the most popular items of the moment. Heavy lace, five to seven inches wide, is also employed for the cascade or peacock on a silk vest, and is simply a duplicate of the "grandmother's trousseau," made which is "le dernier cri" in tailoring, made in costumes. Lovely blouses are also made from wide lace of the net, and guipure type, and here insertion lace or fancy chiffon or guaze ribbon is employed to connect the strips of lace. Bretelles and kimono arrangements of lace are universally popular, and this style will undoubtedly prevail where the handsome kind of lace is used. Filet net and lace have the added charm of novelty and a clever modiste works wonders with these materials. Entire gowns of lace are enviable possessions, even if not actually of real lace, for the machine made article now-a-days so closely resembles the hand made lace that it takes a connoisseur to tell one from the other. The despised tambour lace is now so richly inlet and incrusted with Irish crochet or heavy guipure that it gains both in beauty and expense. Filet lace is used in broad insertions with crepe de chine of soft satin to form perpendicular stripes, or employed as a border above a band of velvet, or satin on some soft guipure texture, such as union or guaze. The trimmings evolved from lace are far too numerous to describe, but quite the newest border has for its foundation a broad band of rather coarse filet lace applied with guipure motifs and inlay with velvet ribbon. Souache braiding on filet net is a new idea, and appears on the latest afternoon toilettes. The net is lined with colored silk matching the gown, and the braiding either contrasts or is of the same shade. An exquisite evening dress is of ivory net entirely gauged with ondulating bands of net enclosed with floral guipure, the border on each filet band consisting of tiny ruchings of chiffon. This was also made in silk, with bands running in the net, and black sequins bordered with black chiffon. The coarser square meshed net in black is darned with chenille, and this is a lovely inset for black taffeta, mounted on a white or colored slip. Lace is inevitable on the evening wrap despite, and truly exquisite are those entirely of velvet and lace with hanging frills of chiffon and many tassels of silk and caenile. Gowns trimmed with lace are innumerable, and show much variety. But the combination of corn lace and black union leaves little to be desired and is undeniably elegant and useful. Picture to yourself a very full plain skirt of guipure black union, the border of black velvet with its upper edge overlaid with a line of handsome corn lace insertion. This is united to the union by a broad band of insertion of black lace, one edge in deep points which are let into the union. Such a skirt is useful for many different occasions: a smart summer afternoon function, a wedding at any season, or equally an evening toilette. Of course, the bodice must correspond in some detail and its component parts represent the union and lace. Broad filet lace, bordered with ball fringe, makes a charming decoration for a gown. Dyed lace is more usually of the square meshed net type, and the fashionable modiste makes the loveliest trimmings from this plain net. Some are darned with tinsel thread, coarse silk and chenille, others run with bebe ribbon and tinsel, with here and there miniature bunches of chiffon or ribbon.

For every day toilettes the coat and skirt costume is a model which never becomes mode, but its fashion changes from year to year, and gives the necessary touch of variety. Stripes just now are in great request for the tailor made gown, and are made more effective in the basqued coat than for the bootee or abbreviated coat. One great worth in striped material is that it can be trimmed with diverse arrangement of its own cloth. The strappings cut on the bias being quite the most popular.

Viennoise Pudding.

If possible use crumb of bread for this as it looks much nicer than if crusts were used. Required: Five ounces of crumbs of bread, three ounces of castor sugar, two ounces of lemon peel, three ounces of sultanas

according to taste, although there is not a doubt that the former seem to enjoy most flavor. Feathers and aligrettes are much used for trimmings with velvet flowers in various rich autumn tints. I cannot close without mentioning the graceful fur toques which are so much in vogue, trimmed either with old blue ribbon or a simple aligrette at the side. They are not only charmingly becoming but most useful for the winter which is now at hand.

Old Methods and New in the Art of Cooking

Whether it be true or not that the welfare of a nation depends more on its cooking than on its army or ships certain it is that the health of the individual depends much on the food consumed and the method of preparing that food. More human happiness and health have been destroyed by too much food, too little food, badly cooked food and ill assorted food than we can possibly reckon. It is frequently stated by people who are authorities on the subject that good food would do more to prevent the spread of drunkenness than any other method which has yet been devised. Of course there is perhaps no subject upon which opinions differ more than they do about cooking, and the needs of the individual for food. An Englishman who has recently returned from visiting Paris, Berlin and Vienna, towns in which good cooking is considered as a high art, was heard to remark that he was thankful to be home to get a good dinner decently cooked. His idea of a good dinner being a plateful of beef roast and much underdone, a well boiled potato, and cauliflower. There are no doubt many ideas as to the value of potatoes as food, but about the deliciousness of a well boiled potato (often alast!) a rare luxury, there can be only one opinion. Cooks, like poets, are born, not made. The average woman is expected to know how to cook and at some time of her life, or another, is sure to be called upon to exercise her talents, but the average woman is no more a cook than she is an artist. You will tell at a glance, by the way a woman handles her materials for cooking if she knows her craft or not. There are such things as cook's hands, and a woman endowed with these is sure to be a good cook. Her meats will always be done to a turn, her soups will have a richness and flavor that distinguishes them from those of her neighbors, her puddings, pastries and cakes have a lightness of their own. We amateurs are far too apt in these days to trust to extreme use of chemicals for producing effects that ought to result from the labor of our hands. Far too often our puddings lack nourishment, just because of this very spongy lightness we have got into the habit of regarding as good quality. The pudding made with plenty of suet and recommended for its suet is quite a different composition when it is made to rise suddenly and is boiled too short a time. Short-bread is one of the most difficult cakes to make, and we rarely find it of good quality when the amateur cook tries her hand at it. It is interesting to find that the very best is made by old-fashioned bakers in small country towns. This is simple, because they use single methods and do not add extraneous ingredients to the homely material of which the cakes are made. Most women declare they like cooking, but hate washing up. But so many simplifications of housework are constantly being prepared for us that the work of the house grows more simple almost daily. Gas cookers of all kinds have improved immensely and there is a new fitting which can be applied to a small ring for use in a little flat. All kitchen utensils are now enamelled, and so clean that it is artistic to handle them—indeed more and more are we coming to regard cooking as an art, and our school girls are growing up with the idea that a knowledge of cooking has its value just as much as a knowledge of any other industry. We are returning to the old days when every woman prided herself on her knowledge of housekeeping, and a very excellent thing it is too.

How to Use Up Stale Bread

The bread used in this may be stale crusts of any kind. It should be spread on a plate or tin in a rather cool oven, left till thoroughly dry and then either crushed with a flat iron or put through a mincing machine. This last is by far the easier way. Required: One pound of bread, one small tin of pineapple, three eggs, a pint of milk, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter. Beat the sugar and butter well together and add the yolks of eggs and bread crumbs. Then stir in the milk and add enough of the pineapple syrup to make it into a nice smooth batter. Cut two-thirds of the pineapple into rather small pieces, stir the other ingredients, pour into a well greased dish and bake in a moderate oven till set, probably about an hour. Turn beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding a little castor sugar, while doing so, pile on top in a rocky heap, decorate with the remainder of the pineapple and place in the oven till set. This is a very nice change from the ordinary type of bread pudding.

Savory Bread Pudding.

Many people say that they find this a great favorite served with pork or mutton. Odd pieces of bread of any kind can be used. Required: Half a pound of stale bread, two hard boiled onions, two table-spoons of coarse catined, three ounces of suet, half a table-spoon of dried sage, one egg, quarter or pint of milk, salt, pepper to taste. Soak the bread in cold water until soft, then squeeze as dry as possible and crumble finely. Chop the onion and onion, add this and all the other dry ingredients to the bread with pepper and salt to taste and lastly stir in the egg well beaten and the milk. Grease a tin, pour the mixture in and bake in a hot oven until done, probably about forty-five minutes, cut into squares and serve with gravy poured over.

Viennoise Pudding.

If possible use crumb of bread for this as it looks much nicer than if crusts were used. Required: Five ounces of crumbs of bread, three ounces of castor sugar, two ounces of lemon peel, three ounces of sultanas

one ounce of loaf sugar, grated rind of lemon, two whole eggs or four yolks, half a pint of milk, two table-spoons of cream (if possible), two table-spoons of maraschino. Cut the bread into slices, spread the peel finely, clean the sultanas, and grate the lemon rind, mix the bread, fruit and castor sugar together in a basin. Place the loaf sugar in a saucier with cold water and boil till it turns a nice brown. Add the milk to this and beat slowly till all the sugar is dissolved. Whisk the eggs and cream together, pour the milk on to them; add the maraschino, strain over the bread and allow to stand for an hour. Pour into well greased mould and steam for two hours. Serve with custard or cream. This is really a delicious pudding. Sherry may be used instead of the maraschino if preferred, or the pudding may be made without either, but of course, the flavor will not be nice. By the way, Maraschino is by no means expensive.

Lemon Pudding.

Required: Half a pound of bread, grated rind of one lemon, juice of two, a pint of milk, three eggs, sugar to taste; crumble the bread for if it is too dry to crumble as it is soak first in hot water, squeeze and then crumble. Pour the milk on the bread. Well beat the eggs, add to them the grated rind of the lemon and then the juice strained when the milk has cooled add all the other ingredients to it, beat well, add sugar to taste and either steam or bake till set.

Stuffed Steak.

This is not only a good way to use up stale bread, but it also makes the meat go much farther. Required: One good sized beefsteak, five ounces of bread crumbs, two medium sized onions, half an ounce of powdered sage, one ounce of butter, one egg, salt and pepper to taste. Run the bread through the mincing machine or soak in water; squeeze dry and crumble finely; chop the onions and add them also the sage, butter, salt and pepper. Bind in the steak; roll, tie securely and bake in a moderately hot oven; serve with brown gravy.

Chocolate Bread Pudding.

This is a very cheap chocolate pudding and well worth trying. If however, you do not like chocolate flavor with lemon juice or sherry. Required: Six ounces of stale bread for bread and butter will do, a pint of milk, two table-spoons of flour, two table-spoons of chocolate powder, two table-spoons of brown sugar, two ounces of chopped suet, half a tea-spoonful of baking powder, one egg. Boil the milk pour over the bread and let it soak until soft. Beat up with a fork, add the other ingredients, the egg last of all, mix well together, pour into a well buttered pie dish and bake in a moderate oven for one and a half hours; turn out and serve with the following sauce: A pint of milk, one and a half table-spoons of corn flour, one and a half table-spoons of chocolate powder, two table-spoons of sugar. Boil the milk, mix the other ingredients together and when the milk boils pour it over them; return to the saucepan, let it boil up and it is ready.

Household Hints

A cheap furniture cream can be made as follows: Take two table-spoons of turpentine, two ounces of white wax, four ounces of castile soap. Place together in a clean enamel saucier, and dissolve slowly over a gentle heat, next add a sufficient quantity of boiling water to form it into a cream. This same receipt also makes an excellent boot polish, with the addition of a little lamp black for black leather, or a little red or yellow ochre for brown boots.

An excellent paste for cleaning saucepans, boards, sinks, tiles, discolored china, paint, etc., can be made as follows:

Take equal parts of whiting, soft soap, white sand and soda. Place the ingredients into a saucier, adding enough water to form a smooth paste. Boil until quite dissolved and pour into jars for future use. Apply with a clean flannel wrung out of hot water and rinse afterwards with clear warm water.

Milk remains longer fresh in a shallow basin than it would if kept in a deep jug.

To Clean Knives Easily

Take a flat cork, dip it in slightly moistened knife powder, and with it rub up and down the blade till all the stains are removed. Then wipe with a duster.

Baking tins should be washed as clean as possible with a strong solution of soda and then scoured with a piece of pumice stone. This will keep them in excellent condition.

To clean dirty lamp glasses, they should be held over the steam of a boiling kettle. The steam cleans them splendidly. The glasses should be rinsed with a proper lamp wick to remove the dirt and afterwards polished with a dry cloth.

They will be far less likely to crack if treated in this way, and will look just as bright and clean if carefully polished afterwards, as if they had been washed in soap and water.

From Sundry Sources

The Princess of Wales, who has lately returned to England from her Highland home Aberfeldie Castle with her husband and children, is one of our most popular royalties. The Prince and Princess of Wales seem to have the same fondness for Scotland that Queen Victoria had, and their children always hall the prospect of a holiday in the Highlands with delight. They are very popular, too, with their hosts up there. A certain Scotch hostess once remarked that the Princess of Wales "gave less trouble as a guest and was more easily amused than the most insignificant members of her house party." Perhaps it is because the tailor made gown, and are particularly made for the ladies of the Royal family.

The King entered his sixtieth year early last month. As usual His Majesty celebrated his birthday at Sandringham, where in addition to the members of the royal family there were present the King and Queen of Spain. His majesty was presented on behalf of the Transvaal with the famous Cullinan diamond. Entitled informal proceedings marked the presentation of the diamond, the richest birthday gift ever offered to the King. The famous gem is now added to the Crown Jewels of Britain. The King's birthday celebrations passed even

more happily than usual. One of the pleasantest moments was when the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Olaf of Norway arrived and personally congratulated His Majesty, each, too, bringing some simple gift.

The German Emperor is greatly pleased with his welcome in Windham, and remarked in his speech at Windham that it seemed to him like "coming home." The Kaiser and Kaiserin were entertained as the guests of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall and the Empress looked charming in a beautiful pale mauve costume and a picture hat of delicate lilac tint, adorned with ostrich feathers. The Kaiser, at the end of his state visit, is to go for a rest cure to Highgate Castle Christchurch, England. The Kaiser will leave at the same time for The Hague. I hear that the Kaiser brought with him to England a suite of twenty-two persons, which is an enormous following compared with the suite of seven or eight persons which our King considers sufficient for a state visit. Among the gentlemen of the Emperor's household are some noteworthy personages, I am told.

The banquet given at the Spanish embassy in the evening in honor of the young King and Queen was on a very magnificent scale, although not an official affair, and the flower arrangements on the table were, I hear, most novel and beautiful. The gathering was altogether a most brilliant one. The Queen of Spain looked lovely, I am told, and was greatly admired by the ladies. The Emperor's Highness chatted quite freely with him. This put him at his ease, and he confided to her that the printed address he was to read to their Royal Highnesses was a regular bugbear to him. "I can't bear written speeches," he explained. "I like to get up and say a few words that I really mean." The Princess quite agreed with him in opinion, and suggested that they should hide the written speech behind a flower pot. The mayor took the hint, and when he rose to make his speech said a few words that he really meant. The Princess, despite her dislike to cycling, has fallen a victim to the blandishments of the motor car. But she values motoring more as a quick method of getting about than as an amusement pure and simple. She has several splendid cars, and one built according to her own ideas and especially adapted for picnic purposes. It is constructed on the lines of a brougham, and special care was taken at the Princess's request that two small seats intended for the children should be placed as far from the doors as possible to prevent possible accident. There is an unusually large window at the back of the car, and another novel feature is a folding table, which can easily be adjusted for luncheon or tea.

An attack has been made lately on the venerable institution of "Sunday Clothes." Coming, as it does, at the same time as a declaration that evening dress is absurd, who can doubt that the mysterious thing described as "a wave of Socialism" is indeed sweeping over this unhappy land? In theory Sunday clothes are right. Sunday is the only recognized "festa" of English life, for bank holiday, which has no religious significance, hardly comes under the head, and the feeling that the day must be honored by a change into wedding garments is in every one, although they are perhaps quite unconscious of it, an instinct of reverence. It is in practice that Sunday clothes justify all the reproaches that have been hurled at them. Someone says that on Sunday people are free to dress according to their taste, and it is then that their individuality asserts itself—working clothes being a matter of tradition—any one who lives in the country will agree with me

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

province because it can be easily reached by water.

We have to thank the children heartily for the drawings they have been kind enough to send us. Those published this week are by Elsie Creeden, Charlie Shaw and Hazel McConnell. Others have been re-

ceived as much as was good for him. He insisted, and to diversify his mind his mother proposed that he and his aunt pull the wishbone. They did so, and Robbie got the long end. "Now," said his aunt, "so I am to wish, and you will get whatever you wish for. What is your wish?" "I wish for some more chicken," said Robbie.—Ex.

After a few weeks of quiet, the trouble in Morocco has begun again. An Englishman who has spent many years in Africa says that the quarrel is a religious one and that there is likely to come a time when the Moors will join together to drive the Christians out of Africa. How soon this Holy War will begin he does not know, but it is certain that all the followers of Mahomet are preparing for it. All the people who live in the fertile lands that border the Mediterranean, the tribes that wander over the desert and the Bedouines hate the Christians. Whether or not they are strong enough to conquer the Europeans in Africa time will tell. Their great opponents would be the English, the French and perhaps the Germans and the Italians. You know there was a time when the Moors owned most of Spain, and there are still remains of very beautiful castles, palaces and cities built by them in that country.

In the prosperous years through which we have passed both our own province and the Dominion have saved money. Four years ago the government of British Columbia had to borrow \$100,000 to pay a deficit for this country. It was betrayed for ten years, and by the increased taxation which interest was to be paid back every year. Three of these loans were repayable but this year the government found they had \$500,000 for which they were only getting 3 per cent. So they asked their creditors to let them pay back this sum. Now they only owe \$200,000. The Dominion finds that besides paying its debts it can reduce its debt by \$500,000.

There was an election the other day in Nova Scotia. A Conservative member was returned. A very satisfactory thing about this election was the fact that it was honestly conducted. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives tried to get any one to vote against his conscience. Whether we are governed by Liberals or Conservatives does not matter nearly so much as that honest electors should return good and honorable members to parliament.

France has promised to let goods from Canada come in with lower duties than formerly if either that bargain was made by manufacturers from Canada, France and England. This shows that England has not only allowed Canada to manage her own private affairs but allows her to do almost as she pleases with regard to other nations. No good son, as long as he enjoys the protection of his father's house would insult his father's friend. In the same way as long as Canada remains a part of the empire, she must treat the allies of England with courtesy.

In the matter of the fisheries dispute between Newfoundland and the United States, it has been decided to let the Hague tribunal settle it. It is a fine thing to think that in place of going to war England and the United States will allow this peaceful court to decide this matter. Perhaps Canadians may be forgiven if we think that this time Newfoundland will win.

Now, it is the people of Portugal who are dissatisfied with their government, and it is thought that perhaps the king (who by the way is named Charles), may be put off the throne and a republic established.

Old King Oscar of Sweden is dying and his son has been appointed regent. The members of the government have quarreled and some of them have resigned. But Sweden, like England, is governed by the people, and no great disturbance is likely to follow a change of government.

The Dominion parliament met last week. It will make several new laws and amend some old ones. Among the things it promises to do is to bring telegraph and telephone companies under the control of the government. It is thought by some people that the government ought to own the telegraphs and telephones as they own the post offices and operate them for the good of the people. The government promises to hasten the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific through the northern part of Canada. A great many people think that the construction of that road should have gone on at a much faster rate than it has.

The president of the United States has really a great deal of power, more in many ways, than the king of England, and a great deal more than the governor-general of Canada. Last week he gave a message to Congress, as the body which makes the laws for the United States, is called.

He told the members how the laws had been carried out through the past year and advised them where he thought changes were necessary. President Roosevelt's speech was very long but there are some things in it that are of interest to Canadians as well as Americans and next week we shall try to learn more about it.

Captain Boothby and the crew of the C. P. R. steamship Mount Temple are brave fellows. The ship ran on the rocks in a snowstorm near the mouth of the La Haie river in Nova Scotia. It was impossible to launch the boats and the women and children were placed in a sort of basket fastened to a line rigged from the ship's rail to the top of the cliff. By twos and threes the passengers were sent along this line. Fancy being suspended high over the water with the wind howling around. But the passage was made safely again and again. Then as the wind went down, the boats were launched and all hands were saved. There was a splendid account of the rescue in Thursday's Colonist. It is good to hear of such brave deeds as that of the captain of this big ship. It would be a poor sort of boy who could watch such a scene and not want to cheer the gallant men who, by their self-sacrifice and bravery saved the lives of helpless passengers.

While the crew of the Mount Temple were battling with the Atlantic surges nearly fifty miners met a terrible death near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The mine filled with gas and there was a terrible explosion which closed up the shaft. The men must have been instantly killed by the deadly gas, but it makes one's heart ache to think of the grief of the wives and mothers of the men and boys whose lives were so suddenly and so terribly snatched away.

Victoria boys will be pleased to hear that people are praising Dr. Robertson, who started the Manual Training schools here. It was Sir William Macdonald who sent the first masters here and paid their salaries while the grown-up people were learning what manual training really was. But it was Dr. Robertson who went all over Canada and told people how good a thing it would do to teach children to use their hands and eyes.

Dr. Robertson has done more for the young people than many a man who has gained great riches and honours.

A. W. Donly last week told the people of Victoria a great deal about Mexico and advised the people of British Columbia to send cargoes of coal, lumber and apples there and get back fruit, hardwood, salt and tobacco. Mexico has the richest silver mines in the world. It has an advantage over many places for trade with this

Robbie wanted some more chicken at the table, but his mother thought he cared and is not pleased when his part-

had as much as was good for him. He never does appear at the appointed time. Altogether, this German Emperor is a good, earnest, honest man, who strives to do his duty. If he sometimes makes mistakes, if he is unduly stern and perhaps a little boastful there is no one perfect. He is one of the people whose great virtues far outweigh their small faults.

under the superintendence of Berber and Arab overseers, who in turn were directed by French and Italian architects. Far down in the south of Morocco the tribal princes said bitter things when they heard that their ruler required hundreds of thousands of dollars to gratify his latest caprice.

What they wished the savage beasts might do to their Sultan would make grievous reading. But of course they had to pay, and pay pleasantly. Otherwise a big army would come and literally eat up their country. And after that they themselves would be escorted to Fez, and either thrown into prison for the rest of their lives or their heads might even be put above the gates as a lesson to others not to stand in the tyrant's way.

Agents were sent to all parts in search of animals. The lion man took for Aden, in the Red Sea, and from there he went on to Adis-Abeba, the very strange capital of the emperor of Ethiopia. Here lions are so plentiful that on one occasion King Menelik caught more than thirty for a certain Swiss lion-tamer, specially brought over to amuse him. The Sultan's polar-bear man went up into Greenland; and a third agent went into the Congo after elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and giraffe.

A fourth set sail for Bombay to procure tigers; and Asiatic Russia was drawn upon for big, fierce black bears. Of course there were eagles and vultures; birds of paradise, and so on through the feathered world, right down to little flashing jewels of humming-birds, with breasts of rose and gold, from Central America.

And soon a veritable fleet of Noah'sarks were on their way to Tangier, a Moorish port only thirty-five miles from the great British fortress of Gibraltar. In southern Spain. No such orgy of wild beasts, birds, and reptiles ever sailed the seas; and terrible was the consternation among the natives when the monsters landed. From far and near the tribesmen came half-inquisitive, half-terrified, to see the mighty caravan crossing the sandhills

which is on the sea, and therefore accustomed to some extent to the world's wonders—how do you suppose the people of Fez greeted the immense beasts and the strange, big birds? Truth to tell, they were deeply impressed by the imperial power that could wave a wand, as it were, and summon within the palace precincts so many creatures clearly not of this earth.

By this time the big zoo was ready, with its well-lighted galleries and corridors and sanitary cages that would do credit to New York, Paris, or London. All the animals were installed according to their condition and requirements, and began to furnish young Moulay Abd-el-Aziz with inexhaustible merriment. A favorite joke of the sultan's is to enter into grave conversation with some high prince who protests loyalty even unto death, with much boasting of prowess past and to come. Therupon his majesty will escort the loud-voiced one into the zoo and calmly request him to stroke the tiger's head, or go into the lion's cage and bid good-day to that great-manned monster, who lies regally at full-length awaiting his daily meal.

I fancy the sultan makes the most of this zoo of his. I have known tribal princes to come to visit him whose loyalty was open to grave suspicion. And the only thing that impressed them was the sight of a few elephants, horned rhinos, and the cavernous gape of a Zambesi hippopotamus. On a day appointed the sultan rides forth from the imperial pavilion attended by many slaves, grand viziers, fly-flickers, and other functionaries—not forgetting the man who holds above his imperial head the big scarlet umbrella, which is always the symbol of royalty in the east.

The sultan receives in silence the offerings of these princes and then directs that they be shown all the wonders of his court. Their amazement and dismay in the presence of some of the larger beasts are most amusing to witness. And one elephant was carefully trained to deal some one of his visitors a sly, quick, harmless blow with his trunk, that would lay the prince prostrate.

The sultan himself, too, will often take such guests through the galleries and corridors of his zoo; but he finds it very difficult to convey to them any idea of the half-country of, say, the polar bear. For people living in a land like Morocco can form no idea of what ice is.—W. G. Fitz-Gerald, Novelist, St. Nicholas.

Zepplin Navigates the Air.
The most successful aerial voyage hitherto achieved in any dirigible balloon was recently made by Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, the German aeronaut, who spent four hours and seventeen minutes in the air, during which time he completely circumnavigated the lake of Constance and passed over five different states. The speed of the airship is estimated to have been at least thirty-eight miles an hour, and when both motors were in operation it easily outdistanced the numerous steamers seen with observers that followed on the lake. Count Zeppelin, who is sixty years of age, was captain and executive officer of his own airship, which bears his name. With him were two assistants and seven men to run the motors. The airship executed the most diverse evolutions possible, with the greatest ease, parading back and forth before the windows of the royal castle at Friedrichshafen, making the turns on a very small radius, and ascending or descending at the will of the pilot. The machine is said to have cost \$250,000, and is owned by the German government. It is 420 feet long and 37 feet in diameter, but fortunately for it there is plenty of sea-room overhead.—Zion's Herald.

Explained by a Naturalist.
Speaking of the causes which lead to the long journeys undertaken by birds of passage, a naturalist says:
The two chief causes are food and climate. The frosts of autumn banish the insects, and so the birds which live on insects are forced to depart to warmer latitudes.
And by their winter clothes (the continued) I do not mean merely the extra thick suits of fur or feather, but all kinds of artificial rugs and blankets, which they manufacture themselves.

Take, first, the water rats, which are famous blanket makers. They fill their lairs in autumn with sheets of the grey vegetable down that grows on various plants in the marshes and by the banks of rivers and brooks. Their beds are often composed of the soft heads of reeds that have been dried and ripened by the autumn sun, with rushes and vegetable down for bedclothes.

Then there are the field mice, which make their winter beds with layers of dried grass and dead leaves. They are also fond of a few stray feathers and moss, but most of all they prize the white fluff of a kind of grass which makes for them a luxurious mattress. Curiously enough, they do not care for sheep's wool or the hair of any animal, warm as it would be.

Weasels, on the other hand, despise feathers, and are partial to hay and also dried thistles (a prickly sort of a bed one would suppose). They hunt for wool or hair, and, when they have collected sufficient, weave it up with the hay into a very snug bed.

NATURE STUDY

Can Animals Think?
Opinions differ on the question whether animals can reason, but it is certain that some of them act as though they had the intelligence of human beings.

Take, for example, the case of a dog which sells newspapers for its master, a newsboy in the American city of Boston. The boy is a cripple, and instead of walking about selling newspapers, he gives one to the dog. The animal runs to the passers-by and offers the paper, returning with the money that the purchaser drops into a bag which the dog carries fastened to its body by a strap.

Then there is another dog owned by a gentleman in New England. This animal shows its cleverness in an undesirable way, for it steals money. It began by finding a two-dollar note in the street and bringing it to its master.

It has been noticed that migratory birds which have been reared in confinement become restless when the season of migration arrives, showing that the instinct is an inherited one.

Nest Varieties.

In formation and in material nests are as varied as the birds themselves. Birds of the same family build nests pretty much alike. Thus the blackbird and the thrush have nests much the same in character, so have several of the finches, the buntings, the different crows, and other birds one might mention. Some birds are wonderfully clever at nest-building, others are content with a mere shake-down, and others again may be said to use no nest at all. The small birds, as a rule, are the best nest-builders. The larger birds, for some unexplained reason, often appear to think that nests are of secondary importance. The sea birds, practically without exception, rub along with the merest apology of nests; one reason, no doubt, is that cozy materials are not handy among the rocky places where the web-footed folk reside. Sticks, seaweed, fishbones, and such-like stuff is mostly utilized. Some of the sea birds, such as the wild duck, come ashore to breed, and then nest-building occupies more attention; but these birds spend nearly as much time about the coast as they do on the deep water, and consequently, are not so strictly set birds as the gulls, the penguins, or the guillemots. These latter birds are accustomed to greater hardship, and their young do not seem to require the careful nursing which birds reared inland call for.

Would Be Very Useful.

"Dictated but not read," is now stamped upon the busy business man's letters. Another needed rubber stamp is "Written, but not spelled."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

By Charles L. Shaw, Aged 9 Years.

FAMOUS MEN

Emperor William

As the Emperor William has been visiting his Uncle, the King of England, we will see what we can find out about him.

He is, as you all know, the Emperor of Germany, one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, nations on the continent of Europe. He is the descendant of the famous King of Prussia, Frederick the Great. His grandfather and his father were not only great soldiers but good men who lived for their country as well as fought for it. His mother was the daughter of Queen Victoria.

When the Emperor was born Germany had just conquered France and became a great nation. Perhaps that is why he loves his army and seems to enjoy nothing so much as the reviews of his fine soldiers.

Yet strange as it may seem, this king who delights in the title of war-lord has done much to prevent war. But he is rather as a man than as a ruler that we will consider William II. today.

Like his grandmother, Queen Victoria, the emperor is a very hard worker. He rises at five o'clock and after a light meal works hard till ten. His workroom is furnished more plainly than the office of many business men. His work completed, he goes to breakfast at ten o'clock with the Empress and her family.

He has six sons and a young daughter. Some of the boys are now grown up and are only home on holidays now. The emperor, though kind is a strict parent and even his only daughter has to be very careful if she wishes to satisfy him. It is said that when she was a little girl, she was not allowed to wear flattery and now that she is almost a young lady she must be more careful about expense than many a girl who has her living to earn. There is a little story which shows how carefully the family at the head of this great nation live. The Empress with two of her court ladies was sitting on a terrace in the park of Sans Souci, at Potsdam Palace, when another lady of the court, a countess, approached. The countess was accompanied by her little girl and the Empress called to her own little daughter, the Princess Victoria, who was playing down below, to come up and make thus child's acquaintance. A few minutes later the Empress felt somebody tugging at her sleeve.

"Mamma!" whispered a small voice at her ear, "see what beautiful things that little girl has!"—the countess's daughter was most expensively dressed. "And it is not Sunday, and there are no Kings here. And I am a little Princess, and she is a Countess. And she has on as beautiful things as you give me on Sunday and when Uncle King comes. May I put on my Uncle King's clothes?"

"No, little sweetheart," the Empress whispered in reply; "your papa is under too great an expense to permit you to wear your good clothes every day. We must be as careful as we can with our clothes, so as to help him in every way possible." And the Empress stealing a hasty glance at the gorgeous costume worn by the "little Countess," mother and daughter reflecting that the money to pay for it came out of the imperial purse, looked down at her own plain attire with an amused smile.

The meals at the palace, though sociable are very orderly and quiet. In the afternoon the Emperor goes to work in the building where the Russian parliament was sitting. Secretary

of State, he is a great deal of power, more in many ways, than the king of England, and a great deal more than the governor-general of Canada. Last week he gave a message to Congress, as the body which makes the laws for the United States, is called.

He told the members how the laws had been carried out through the past year and advised them where he thought changes were necessary. President Roosevelt's speech was very long but there are some things in it that are of interest to Canadians as well as Americans and next week we shall try to learn more about it.

Captain Boothby and the crew of the C. P. R. steamship Mount Temple are brave fellows. The ship ran on the rocks in a snowstorm near the mouth of the La Haie river in Nova Scotia. It was impossible to launch the boats and the women and children were placed in a sort of basket fastened to a line rigged from the ship's rail to the top of the cliff. By twos and threes the passengers were sent along this line. Fancy being suspended high over the water with the wind howling around. But the passage was made safely again and again. Then as the wind went down, the boats were launched and all hands were saved. There was a splendid account of the rescue in Thursday's Colonist. It is good to hear of such brave deeds as that of the captain of this big ship. It would be a poor sort of boy who could watch such a scene and not want to cheer the gallant men who, by their self-sacrifice and bravery saved the lives of helpless passengers.

While the crew of the Mount Temple were battling with the Atlantic surges nearly fifty miners met a terrible death near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The mine filled with gas and there was a terrible explosion which closed up the shaft. The men must have been instantly killed by the deadly gas, but it makes one's heart ache to think of the grief of the wives and mothers of the men and boys whose lives were so suddenly and so terribly snatched away.

Victoria boys will be pleased to hear that people are praising Dr. Robertson, who started the Manual Training schools here. It was Sir William Macdonald who sent the first masters here and paid their salaries while the grown-up people were learning what manual training really was. But it was Dr. Robertson who went all over Canada and told people how good a thing it would do to teach children to use their hands and eyes.

Dr. Robertson has done more for the young people than many a man who has gained great riches and honours.

A. W. Donly last week told the people of Victoria a great deal about Mexico and advised the people of British Columbia to send cargoes of coal, lumber and apples there and get back fruit, hardwood, salt and tobacco. Mexico has the richest silver mines in the world. It has an advantage over many places for trade with this

SHORT STORIES

The Tale of a Tyrant's Zoo

Open your atlas at the map of Africa, and there, set like a pearl on the northwest shoulder of the continent, you will see a country called Morocco. It almost touches Europe; at the narrowest part there is but nine miles of strait between it and Spain, and you might think the Moors had become quite civilized in the course of ages through having European neighbors near by.

It is not so however. And, strange as the more they see of Western progress, the more they despise it. It is a big country, this Morocco, and explorers have left it alone, for the natives detest Christians, fearing lest they will take away from them their lovely land, where it is always summer, and where the soil is just scratched with a crooked stick responds with a

a teeming harvest.

Close your eyes and come with me to the gates of Fez, the wonderful capital of the Empire. It has a very high wall around it, just as in Biblical days. And this wall is pierced with gates before which sit the blind and the lame crying out for alms, just as they did to the Apostles at Damascus.



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



THE WIND

Two requests have been made of the Colonist for an article on the wind. Doubtless many people, who have lain awake at night and listened to its blasts which shook the house, have wondered what caused it, and have asked themselves if anything more is really known of it than is expressed in the familiar quotation: "The wind bloweth where it listeth." Those hearersthe sound thereof, but can't tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth." If Colonist readers will look from day to day at the reports from Tatoosh, appearing on the Marine page, they will learn something about the local variations in the wind by comparing what is therein stated with the conditions prevailing at Victoria. Tatoosh, it may be mentioned, is in the state of Washington and at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. We do not know that any very satisfactory explanation has ever been offered for these local variations within short distances, although the contour of the land surface has probably something to do with it. For example, one summer day a steamer left Victoria with a stiff southwest wind blowing. When the Race Rocks light was rounded a flat calm prevailed and continued until the vessel was off Barkley Sound, when a strong wind from the southwest was again encountered. Now it is probable that the wind at Victoria came over the Olympic Mountains, and the Strait, being in the lee of the mountains, did not feel it. The wind may have originated in those mountains, for, as has been said, the calm of the Strait extended out beyond Cape Flattery. The wind off Barkley Sound was perhaps only the afternoon in-draw up Alberni Canal, which occurs every summer day, and is probably due to the displacement of air over the valley lying west of the Beaufort Range by reason of its being warmed by the sun's rays and therefore made lighter. Possibly our afternoon summer winds in Victoria are due to the partial vacuum caused by the ascending of the warm air, which is replaced from the nearest available source, namely, the cooler air lying above the Strait, which in its turn is replaced by an atmospheric current falling like a great cataract from the Olympic Mountains. And just as in the case of a cataract of water falling into a pool, the surface of the latter is disturbed for some distance beyond the point where the falling water strikes it, and behind the falling curtain of the cataract the surface is still, so we have afternoon winds in Victoria and for a short distance inland, but on the opposite side of the Strait there will be a calm. Almost every one in the city has stood upon the Dallas Road and watched the waves breaking against the rocks, while a few miles out to sea the surface of the water was unruled; and those persons who come into the city from the suburbs, know that they will frequently meet a wind just as they reach the top of the low hills lying outside of the city. What we see taking place on a small and relatively gentle scale as above mentioned is probably similar in principle to the great storms which sweep over large areas. Something creates a low barometer, that is, causes a partial vacuum over a large area, and the surrounding air rushes in to fill it, for nature abhors a vacuum in the atmosphere as much as in anything else. This is the latest and probably the most scientific explanation of the Chinook winds. Formerly the theory of these winds was that they originated in the Equatorial region of the Pacific Ocean and found their way into the Interior by way of the river valleys. To this there are many objections. One of them is that there are no great warm air currents rushing suddenly up the river valleys, just before Chinooks occur on the prairies. Another is that warm winds from the Pacific Ocean would be saturated with moisture, whereas the Chinooks are dry winds, which take up the snow as a sponge absorbs water. Therefore it is suggested that these winds are caused in the following way: it is well known that the air coming in from the ocean carries with it a heavy burden of moisture, and as it cannot carry this over the mountains it deposits some of it on the windward side of them. Hence the larger rainfall in Vancouver than in Victoria. A moisture-laden wind can carry its burden over Victoria and the islands of the Gulf, but it must drop part of its load before it ascends that exceedingly picturesque mountain range, which is Vancouver's pride. Cooled at a high altitude, the air deposits more of its burden and becomes dry. Hence over the mountains of British Columbia there is a great stratum of dry rarified air, and the same is true of the highlands of Montana and Idaho. For some reason an area of low barometric pressure develops over the Canadian prairies, and perhaps a heavy snowfall occurs. That is, a partial vacuum is formed. Then nature sets to work to restore the balance and the air rushes in from the nearest available supply, which is the dry rarified stratum lying above the mountains. This air pours down like a vast cataract, and as it falls it becomes more dense and consequently warm, and this warm, dry air takes up the snow and water with a rapidity incredible by those who have never observed it. As a witness before a

committee of the Senate said: "It does not melt the snow; it eats it."

Wind, therefore, may be said in a general way to be the result of the effort of Nature to maintain the atmosphere at an equilibrium. If the earth were a perfectly smooth body and stood at rest in space, the atmosphere would be around it immovable, probably most of it on the side next the sun. But the earth is in motion around its own axis, its surface diversified in contour; land and water alternate; night succeeds day, and first one pole and then the other receives a maximum of sunlight. Under these circumstances so mobile a material as the atmosphere cannot remain at rest. Consequent great air currents are set up, and about these something will be said in another article.

MIRACLES

An English minister of the gospel finds himself unable to accept the New Testament story of the feeding of the multitude from the five barley loaves and two small fishes. He thinks the tale an allegory. Yet it is very clear that the writers of the gospels and the early Christian fathers did not so regard it. We do not feel called upon to make any arguments in favor of the claim that the miracles attributed to Jesus and others were actual occurrences. If all stories of the miraculous were struck out of the history of religions there would be many gaps, although in no case would the ethical principles upon which religions are based be affected in the slightest particular. In every age and in every country, miraculous powers have been claimed for the founders of religious cults, and the instances are innumerable where claims of a similar kind have been made for others. The man who seeks to dispose of them all by a sweeping denial asks that his opinion shall be taken in preference to the testimony of thousands of people, equally as intelligent and equally as reliable as himself; and he, who thinks they can be explained away in the ground of error or on the hypothesis that the accounts of them are only symbolical of ethical truths, has a heavy burden of proof to maintain. If the consensus of human testimony and opinion is of any value, it establishes not only the possibility, but the frequent occurrence of incidents, which, because we do not understand how they are accomplished, we call miraculous. The miracle of vegetable growth is not in the least more wonderful than the multiplication of a few loaves of bread into enough food for thousands. If we can imagine the inhabitant of some other planet, where there is no vegetation, visiting the earth and returning to tell his fellows that here we can put a small hard substance in a little earth and that it will be changed into a great tree, he would find more doubting Thomases than believers. It is the unusual which is incredible. To the king in the old story the apple inside the dumpling was the most wonderful of all things. He certainly would not have believed it was there if he had not seen it. Things that are in common use today would have been regarded a hundred years ago as beyond the realms of the possible. We are not arguing for or against miracles, but only suggesting to those people who deny that such things occur, that perhaps their assumed wisdom is only an exhibition of ignorance.

For the purpose of establishing the principles of Christianity we need not appeal to the miraculous. Indeed, we go further and say that if the salvation of mankind, no matter in what sense that phrase is to be understood, depends upon the proof of certain miraculous occurrences alleged to have taken place nearly two thousand years ago, it is very uncertain. Of course, if we accept the idea that everything in the New Testament narrative is absolutely and literally true; that the events therein recorded were correctly reported in the first instance; that when they came to be written down the details had been correctly remembered; that in certain subsequent copies of the original records there were no errors and that those, who selected the copies which form the Four Gospels, exercised infallible judgment, and that the same infallibility marked the translations, we will find no difficulty in regard to miracles as a proof of the divinity of the Founder of Christianity, but fortunately we are not under any such obligation as that. Granting that faith is essential to personal salvation, it does not follow that this means historical faith in the events recorded in the Four Gospels. It means faith in the saving power of which those Gospels teach. Probably there may be many who find it necessary to give full credence to every miraculous story in order that they may exercise a belief in the sufficiency of the mission of Jesus. Even in His day a distinction was drawn between those who followed Him because they had eaten of the leaves and were filled and those who accepted Him as their master, teacher and guide because of His teachings. How a man is led to salvation is not very material. The great point is that he is led. Again we say that we are not speaking of salvation in any special sense, for the same thoughts apply to it whether it is regarded as a preserve the recollection of the fact that at one time only those connected with the Church possessed the art of reading and writing. We shall be able to say something more upon this point when we come to speak of Margaret of Navarre and the Heptameron. With the decline of the Feudal system in Europe came a broadening of the field of woman's activity, and she was not slow to avail herself of her new opportunities. Yet the cost and time requisite for the production of literary work formed too great an obstacle to be readily overcome. Moreover, the number of readers was small. There was no pecuniary profit in literature, and the other rewards attending it were infinitesimal. In days when the world was, in constant tumult, when nations were being consolidated under the hammer of war, when frontiers were being delimitated with the sword, and the elementary problems of gov-

ernment were being worked out in a sweat of blood, there was little time or taste for the production of what the French call "belles lettres." Woman's entrance into literature in force was contemporary with the development of the gentle arts of peace, and at times she has sounded a war note which has stirred the pulses of a nation, as a general rule her work has been in keeping with the lighter and more graceful side of life.

In view of what has been said it will not be surprising that with the single exception of Sappho there is not a woman for whom a first place can be claimed among the poets, nor one who can be ranked among the great essayists or dramatists, nor one who can be called a great historian. Neither have women been conspicuous in the line of original research. But perhaps, until we have dealt with the careers of such of them as may be regarded as representative, it would be well to forbear from any attempt to characterize their work as a whole. In dealing with this very interesting subject we shall be glad to have the co-operation of readers. If they can suggest the names of any writers concerning whom they would like to know something, we shall do what we can to give the desired information. We shall welcome criticism of the work of those of whom we treat, and of the manner in which we treat it. We have many reasons for knowing that the series of articles on the great women of history was very favorably regarded by many Colonist readers, not only here but abroad. As an illustration mention may be made of a letter from a distant city enclosing a subscription to the paper, the writer saying that he had seen a chance copy of the Colonist in which was the article on Hypatia, and he wished to become a subscriber in the hope that similar subjects would be dealt with. The subjects will be dealt with. The series of articles on the great women of history was very favorably regarded by many Colonist readers, not only here but abroad. As an illustration mention may be made of a letter from a distant city enclosing a subscription to the paper, the writer saying that he had seen a chance copy of the Colonist in which was the article on Hypatia, and he wished to become a subscriber in the hope that similar subjects would be dealt with. The subjects will be dealt with.

WOMEN IN LITERATURE

Although there is good authority for the statement that in what may be called literature, pure and simple, there are today more women than men engaged, their entrance into this sphere of activity is, with a few conspicuous exceptions, of very recent date. In a long and approximately complete list of the writers who flourished before the Seventeenth century, the names of two women appear, namely, Sappho, the poetess, who lived about 600 B. C., and Margaret of Navarre, who died in 1549, and is the reputed author of the *Heptameron*. In the Seventeenth century Madeline de Scudery, the novelist, was the leader of a number of women writers, none of whom except herself established any claim to fame, and later in the same century Madame de Sevigny wrote her famous letters. From this time on the names of women become more frequent in the history of literature.

We have spoken above of "literature, pure and simple." There is no very general agreement as to what is literature. As the term is generally applied and in the sense it is used in the words just quoted, it means literary products based wholly or in great part upon the imagination, but this is too narrow a definition, and it would exclude from the list of women writers many of the most illustrious names. Therefore in the series of articles which it is proposed to print on this page a wider application of the expression will be recognized.

In the history of ancient Greece there is only one woman writer whose name has been preserved, namely, Sappho, and in all the records of Rome there does not appear to have been one. The civilization of those times was not conducive to the development of the intellectual powers of women, whose great duty was to bear and to rear children. Their place in the social economy was essentially subordinate. The noblest occupation of men was to fight the enemies of their country; that of the women was to breed warriors. Persia, Arabia, Egypt, India and China were even more unfavorable for the intellectual development of woman than were the old European countries. It is true that Egypt produced Hypatia, but if she committed her thoughts to writing all record of them has been lost, and in China, as we saw a week or two ago, of the Empresses, several centuries ago, collaborated with her husband in a great work on law, but so far as there is an available record the Asiatic countries have failed to produce any woman writers who can be assigned a prominent place in the literary world. During the Middle Ages in Europe, conditions were in the highest degree unfavorable for intellectual development, and what little there took place was chiefly, if not wholly among ecclesiastics. We speak today of "the clergy," and in so doing

prescribe the recollection of the fact that at one time only those connected with the Church possessed the art of reading and writing. We shall be able to say something more upon this point when we come to speak of Margaret of Navarre and the *Heptameron*.

One day Lord Russell, while chatting with Bismarck, asked him how he got rid of those importunate visitors whom it was impossible not to receive, and who, when they had been received, never think it is time to take themselves off. The chancellor replied smilingly:

"Oh, I have an easy and sure means. My wife at once understands when a person belongs to that terrible class, and when she is sure that such a person has me in his clutches and sees that he is tiring too long, she finds some way of coming to call me and getting me away on some plausible pretext."

The Medicine Applied

Bismarck had nearly finished giving this explanation to Lord Russell when his wife appeared in the doorway of the adjoining room.

"My dear," she said, "will you come and take your medicine. It is more than an hour past the time." —M.A.P.

—Ainslee's

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Frontiers of Empire—An Eloquent Address

By Lord Curzon

The Romanes Lecture on "Frontiers" was delivered at Oxford by the chancellor of the university, Lord Curzon of Kedleston. The Sheldonian theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity. There was a full attendance of senior members of the university, graduates wearing the hoods of their degrees, and the doctors of the several faculties in full robes. There was also a large attendance of undergraduates, who filled the upper gallery of the theatre, and were a most attentive audience to a lecture the length of which must have somewhat tried their patience. Among the audience were numerous visitors from a distance, such as the Duke of Marlborough and party, Lord Sanderson, Sir Charles Riva-Zay, Mrs. Roosevelt, the Bishop of Stepney, the principal of King's college, London, and numerous members of the chancellor's college of All Souls. The chancellor wore his official robes, a biretta of All Souls acting as train-bearer. He entered the theatre accompanied by the warden of All Souls, Sir William Anson, M.P., as head of his college, the president of Magdalen (the present vice-chancellor), and the two proctors, and delivered his lecture from the chancellor's throne.

It was perhaps the first time that such an academic address had been delivered by a chancellor from his official seat. Such appearances of a chancellor have been either of a business character, as when Lord Derby laid the first stone of the Museum, or else the occasion has been semi-extraneous, as when Lord Salisbury addressed the British association, or appeared to support the claims of the Radcliffe inheritance. The chancellor on the present occasion proposes to make a fortnight's residence in Oxford, but, though he will largely entertain members of the university, and presumably make himself acquainted with its daily routine, his visit will not, it is understood, assume an official character, and he will thus avoid interference with the chancery's authority. The chancellor delivered his address with great distinctness and vigor, and was well received throughout the theatre, securing an attentive audience for some twenty minutes in excess of the academical hour.

After a few preliminary remarks on the choice of his subject, Lord Curzon proceeded to ask his audience "to consider what frontiers mean and what part they play in the life of nations."

"The majority of the most important wars of the century have been frontier wars. Wars of religion, of alliances of rebellion, of aggrandizement, of dynastic intrigue, or ambition—wars in which the personal element was often the predominant factor—tend to be replaced by frontier wars, i.e., wars arising out of the expansion of states and kingdoms, carried to a point, at which the habitable globe shrinks, at which the interests or ambitions of one state come into sharp and irreconcilable collision with those of another. To take the experience of the past half-century alone, the Franco-German war was a war for a frontier, and it was the inevitable sequel of the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866, by destroying the belt of independent states between Prussia and her Rhine provinces, had brought her up to the doors of France. The campaign of 1866 was itself the direct consequence of that of 1848, for the recovery by Germany of the frontier duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. The Russo-Turkish war originated in a revolt of the frontier states, and every Greek war is waged for the recovery of a national frontier. We were at war with Afghanistan in 1839, and again in 1878, we were on the verge of war with Russia in 1878, and again in 1885, over frontier incidents in Asia. The most arduous struggle in which we have been engaged in India in modern times was waged with frontier tribes. Had the Tibetans respected our frontiers, we should never have marched three years ago to Lhasa. Think, indeed, of what the Indian frontier problem, as it is commonly called, has meant and means; the controversies it has provoked, the passions it has aroused; the reputations that have faded within its sinister shadow. Japan came to blows with China over the frontier state of Korea; she found herself gripped in a life and death struggle with Russia because of the attempt of the latter to include Manchuria within the frontiers of her political influence. Great Britain was on the brink of a collision with France over the frontier incident of Fashoda; she advanced to Khartoum not to avenge Gordon, but to defend an imperilled and to recover a lost frontier. Only the other day the Algeciras conference was sitting to determine the degree to which the possession of a contiguous frontier gave France the right to exercise a predominant influence in Morocco. But perhaps a more striking illustration still is that of Great Britain and America. The two occasions on which in recent times and there are earlier (examples) the relations between these two allied and fraternal peoples—conflict between whom would be a hideous crime—have been most seriously affected have both been concerned with frontier disputes—the Venezuela and Alaskan boundary. The most urgent work of foreign ministers and ambassadors, the foundation or the outcome of every entente cordiale, is now the conclusion of frontier conventions in which sources of discord are removed by the adjustment of rival interests or ambitions at points where the territorial borders adjoin. Frontiers are indeed the razor's edge on which hang suspended the modern issues of war or peace, of life or death to nations."

With the rapid growth of population and the economic need for fresh outlets, expansion has, in the case of the great powers, become an even more pressing necessity. As the vacant spaces of the earth are filled up, the competition for the residue is temporarily more keen. Fortunately, the process is drawing towards a natural termination. When all the voids are filled up, and every frontier is defined, the problem will assume a different form. The older and more powerful nations will still dispute about their frontiers with each other; they will still encroach upon and annex the territories of their weaker neighbors; frontier wars will not, in the nature of things, disappear. But the scramble for new lands, or for the heritage of decaying empires, will become less acute as there is less territory to be absorbed and less chance of doing it without impunity, or as the feebler units are either neutralized, or divided, or fall within the undisputed protectorate of a stronger power. We are at present passing through a transitional phase, of which less disturbed conditions should be the sequel, falling more and more within the ordered

domain of international law. I wonder, indeed, if my hearers at all appreciate the part that frontiers are playing in the everyday history and policy of the British Empire. Time was when England had no frontier but the ocean. We have now by far the greatest extent of territorial frontier of any dominion in the globe. In North America we have a frontier of more than 3,000 miles, with the United States. In India we have frontiers nearly 6,000 miles long with Persia, Russia, Afghanistan, Tibet, China, Siam, and France. In Africa we have frontiers considerably over 12,000 miles in length, with France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and the Congo State, not to mention our frontiers with native states and tribes. These frontiers have to be settled, demarcated, and then maintained. We commonly speak of Great Britain as the greatest sea-power, forgetting that she is also the greatest land power in the universe.

Having reviewed briefly the advantages and drawbacks of various natural frontiers, seas, mountains, deserts, rivers, etc., Lord Curzon traced the growth of artificial frontiers in historical times, and examined the chief modern conceptions which have sprung from them.

From the ancient and medieval conception of a neutral strip or belt of severance has sprung the modern idea of a deliberately neutralized territory, or state, or zone. The object in both cases is the same, viz., to keep apart two powers whose contact might provoke collision; but the modus operandi is different. Where primitive communities began by creating a desert in order to prevent occupation, and then provided for occupation by authorities and forces specially deputed for the purpose, modern states construct their buffer by diplomatic conventions, and seek the accommodating sanction of international law. At one end of these devices we are but little removed from primitive practice. I allude to the arbitrary and often anomalous creation by modern powers of small neutral zones, ostensibly with a view of avoiding contact, quite as frequently in order to evade some diplomatic difficulty or to furnish material for future claims. Of such a character was the 25-kilometre strip on the right bank of the Mekong created by the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1893, nominally owned but not policed by Siam, containing both authorities and inhabitants whose connection lay with the opposite or French bank. Such a diplomatic fiction could only be a temporary expedient precluding a more effective solution. Similar in character and result were the neutral zones established by Great Britain and Germany in the Hinterland of the Gold Coast in 1888, and the petty buffer state which Lord Roberts sought to erect in 1893-5 between the borders of India and France on the Upper Mekong. The abortive agreements of 1891 with King Leopold and the Congo State were similarly intended to set up a buffer between the Central African territories of Great Britain and her European rivals.

Much more is to be said for the buffer state as commonly understood, i.e., the country possessing a national existence of its own, which is fortified by the territorial and political guarantee, either

of the two powers between whose dominions it lies and by whom it would otherwise inevitably be crushed, or of a number of great powers interested in the preservation of the status quo. The valley of the Menam, which is the central portion of Siam, has been thus guaranteed by Great Britain and France; Abyssinia has been guaranteed by these two Powers and Italy. In the agreement just concluded between Great Britain and Russia about Central Asia the integrity and independence of Persia are once more guaranteed by the two great contracting parties, thereby constituting that country a true buffer State between their respective dominions; but a new provision is introduced in which, while rival spheres of interest, Russian and British, are created on the north and east respectively, a zone is left between them of equal opportunity to both powers. This is an arrangement wanting both in expediency and permanence, the more so as the so-called neutral zone is carved exclusively out of the regions in which British interests have hitherto been and ought to remain supreme. The same agreement contains a further novelty in international diplomacy, in the shape of a neutralizing pledge about Tibet made by two powers, one of which is contiguous while the other has no territorial contact whatever with that country. Tibet is not a buffer state between Great Britain and Russia; the sequel of the recent expedition has been merely to make it again what it had latterly ceased to be, namely, a mark or frontier protectorate of the Chinese Empire. There is a second type of buffer state lying between two great powers in which the predominant political influence is acknowledged to belong to one of the two and not to the other. Korea, which has passed under the unchallenged influence of Japan, is such a buffer state between Great Britain and Russia. Here we have a close analogy to the mark system of the Frankish Emperors and to the practice of the Roman Empire which sought to protect its frontiers by a fringe of dependent kingdoms, or client States.

Lastly, there are the States, situated entirely in Europe, which are protected by an international guarantee. These are Switzerland, neutralized by eight powers in 1815, Belgium, neutralized by five powers in 1831 and Luxembourg, neutralized by five powers in 1867, the object in each case having been to create a buffer state between Germany and France. Neutralization does not absolutely protect, and has in practice not protected, these countries from violation; but it renders aggression less likely by making it an international issue. The desire to extend a frontier at the expense of a neutralized state can, therefore, only be gratified at a rather expensive price. Whether Holland, and the Scandinavian kingdoms, can permanently retain their independence without the safeguard of some such form of guarantee is problematical. The former has, to some extent, protected itself by constituting The Hague the seat of an international tribunal, which claims to be interested in the preservation of peace; the latter are temporarily safeguarded by dynas-

tic alliances. But in both groups lie critical frontier issues of the future. . . . In the last quarter of a century, largely owing to the international scramble for the ownerless or undefended territories of Africa and Asia, fresh developments have occurred in the expansion of frontiers, of which notice must here be taken. . . . All the expedients to which I am about to refer are variations in differing stages of the doctrine of protectorates which has existed from the remotest days of empire. A protectorate is a plan adopted for extending the political or strategical influence of a country over regions which the protecting power is, for whatever reason, unable or unwilling to seize and hold itself, and, while falling short of the full rights of property or sovereignty, it carries with it a considerable degree of control over the policy and international relations of the protected State. It involves the obligation to defend the latter from external attack, and to secure the proper treatment of foreign subjects and property inside it. To what extent it justifies interference in the internal administration of the state is a question admitting of no law. . . . It has been by a policy of protectorates that the Indian empire has for more than a century pursued, and is still pursuing, its as yet unexhausted advance. First it surrounded its acquisitions with a belt of native states with whom alliances were concluded and treaties made. The enemy to be feared a century ago was the Maratha host, and against the danger the Rajput States and Oudh were maintained as a buffer. On the North-West Frontier, Sind and the Punjab, then under independent rulers, warded off contact or collision with Beluchistan and Afghanistan, while the Sutlej States warded off contact with the Punjab. Gradually, one after another, these barriers disappeared as the forward movement began; some were annexed, others were engulfed in the advancing tide, remaining imbedded like stumps of trees in an avalanche, or left with their heads above water like islands in a flood. When the annexation of the Punjab had brought the British power to the Indus, and of Sind to the confines of Beluchistan; when the sale of Kashmir to a protected chief carried the strategical frontier into the heart of the Himalayas; when the successive absorption of different portions of Burma opened the way to Mandalay, a new frontier problem faced the Indian government, and a new ring of protectorates was formed. The culminating point of this policy on the western side was the signature of the Durand Agreement at Kabul in 1893, by which a line was drawn between the tribes under British and those under Afghan influence for the entire distance from Chitral to Sistan, and the Indian empire acquired what, as long as Afghanistan retains an independent existence, is likely to remain its frontier of active responsibility. Over many of these tribes we exercise no jurisdiction, and only the minimum of control; into the territories of some we have so far not even penetrated; but they are on the British side of the dividing line, and cannot be tampered with by any ex-

ternal power. My own policy in India was to respect the internal independence of these tribes, and to find in their self-interest and employment as frontier militia a guarantee both for the security of our inner or administrative border, and also for the tranquility of the border zone itself. Further to the east and north the chain of protectorates is continued in Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan; on the extreme northeast the annexation of Upper Burma has brought to us the heritage of a fringe of protected states known as the Upper Shan States. At both extremities of the line the Indian Empire, now vaster and more populous than has ever before been acknowledged, the sway of an Asiatic Sovereign, is only separated from the spheres of two other great European powers, Russia and France—the former by the buffer states of Persia and Afghanistan and the buffer strip of Wakhan; the latter by the buffer state of Siam, and the buffer protectorates of the Shan States. The anxiety of the three Powers still to keep their frontiers apart, in spite of national rapprochements or diplomatic ententes, is testified by the scrupulous care with which the integrity of the still intervening states is assured, and, in the case of this country, by the enormous sums that have been spent by us in fortifying the independence of Afghanistan. The result in the case of the Indian Empire is probably without precedent, for it gives to Great Britain not a single or double, but a threefold frontier: (1) the administrative border of British India; (2) the Durand line, or frontier of active protection; (3) the Afghan border, which is the outer of advanced strategic frontier. It may be observed that the policy of protectorates is testifies by the fact that the degree of responsibility assumed by the latter may vary greatly with the needs and temptations of the case. The native government is as a rule left undisturbed; indeed its unabated sovereignty is sometimes specifically reaffirmed; but commercial exploitation and political influence are regarded as the peculiar right of the interested power. No power to a stronger as the peculiarity of rules can, however, be laid down; for it is obvious that a sphere of influence in a still independent kingdom like Persia must be a very different thing from a sphere of influence among the barbarous tribes of the Bahr-el-Ghazal or the Niger. . . . The theory of Hinterland is another modern application of the doctrine of spheres of influence, resting on the case for the advance of frontier on the ground of territorial continuity. A forward step in the regularization of coast occupation in Africa was taken by the Agreement of the Leading Powers in the Berlin Conference of 1885, requiring the notification of any such action in the future to the signatory Powers, in order to enable them to substantiate any counter-claim of their authority in the region concerned. This Agreement only applied to Africa; but in so far as it covered the interior extension of frontiers. But it has not been without influence in imparting some measure of propriety to proceedings not everywhere over-invaded with scruple. The most recent instances in which the Hinterland doctrine has been before the public has been the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela as to the inland boundary; the provisions by which the Great Powers, when leasing naval bases on the coast of China, acquired at the same time an interior zone; and the steps taken a short while ago to define, by means of an Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission, the Hinterland of Aden, where Turkish troops from the Yemen were constantly encroaching.

Space does not allow us to follow Lord Curzon's review of the evidences of progress towards the peaceful solution of frontier questions by negotiation and arbitration, but we cannot refrain from quoting the eloquent tribute to the work done by frontier officers on the confines of Empire with which he brought his remarkable and luminous lecture to a close:

"Now let us turn to the other side of the world, where on a widely different arena, but amid kindred travail, the British Empire may be seen shaping the British character, while the British character is still building the British Empire. There, too, on the manifold frontiers of dominions, now amid the gaunt highlands of the Indian border, or the eternal snows of the Himalayas, now on the parched sands of Persia or Arabia, now in the equatorial swamp and forests of Africa, in an incessant struggle with nature and man, has been found a corresponding struggle for the men of our stock. Outside of the English Universities no school of character exists to compare with the frontier; and character is there moulded, not by attrition with fellow men in the arts or studies of peace, but in the furnace of responsibility and on the anvil of self-reliance. Along many a thousand miles of remote border are to be found our twentieth-century March Lords. The breath of the frontier has entered into their nostrils and infuses their being. Courage and constancy—for unless they have an instinctive gift of sympathy with the native tribes they will hardly succeed—patience and tact, initiative and self-restraint, these are the complex qualifications of the modern school of ploughmen—for the ideal frontier officer—a taste of languages, some scientific training, and a powerful physique. The work which he may be called upon to perform may be that of the explorer or the administrator or the military commander, or all of them at the same time. The soldier, perhaps more often than the civilian, furnishes this type; and it is on the frontier that many of the greatest military reputations have been made. The frontier officer takes his life in his hands; for there may await him either the knife of the Pathan or the deadly fevers of the African swamp. But the risk is the last thing of which he takes account. He feels that the honor of his country is in his hands. I am one of those who hold that in this larger atmosphere, on the outskirts of empire, where the machine is relatively impotent and the individual is strong, is to be found an ennobling and invigorating stimulus for our youth, saving them alike from the corroding ease and the morbid excitements of Western civilization. To our ancient universities, revived and reinvigorated, I look to play their part in this national service. Still from the cloistered alleys and the hollow groves of Oxford, true to her old traditions, but widened in her activities and scope, let there come forth the invincible spirit and the unexhausted moral fibre of our race. Let the advance guard of empire march forth, strong in the faith of their ancestors, imbued with a sober virtue, and, above all, on fire with a definite purpose. The empire calls, as loudly as it ever did, for serious instruments of serious work. The frontiers of empire continue to beckon. May this venerable and glorious institution, the nursery of character and the home of loyal deeds, never fail in honoring that august muniments."

Lord Roberts on the Swiss Military System

A lecture on the Swiss military system was delivered at the Royal United Service Institution by Lieutenant-Col. C. Delme-Radcliffe, British Military Attaché at Rome and Berne. Lord Roberts was in the chair.

The Lecturer explained that the lecture had been given to the members of the British Committee of Inquiry on September 2 last, at Fribourg, in Switzerland.

The Swiss military system grew up gradually with the political life of the people, and was part and parcel of the general social system, which represented a healthy setting, with plenty of real hard work in beautiful country with cheering companionship, and the satisfactory sense of really doing something for the land they loved so well. (Cheers.) The lecturer proceeded to give a detailed account of the origin and working of the system. At the conclusion of his lecture there was a discussion.

Major-General Sir T. Fraser said that he was one of those who believed that no nation could exist permanently in these days unless its citizens were under the obligation of military service imposed upon every one alike; and, not only that, but under the ob-

ligation of receiving such training as would fit them to face those enemies who were well known beforehand, and whose training was often very much greater than the Swiss training of which they had heard that day. (Cheers.)

Col. Ferguson said that we were a great world-wide Empire, and we must think of something beyond the defence of our own shores. He maintained that something like the Swiss system was absolutely necessary. (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts, after speaking in praise of the lecture, and pointing out some of the salient features of the Swiss system, continued: The result of all this is that, instead of the Army's being looked up to as something with which they have nothing to do, as deeply regret to think is so generally the case in this country, it is regarded by the Swiss as their most valuable asset, not only as a security against invasion, but as the best means of promoting the commercial, industrial and educational prosperity of their beloved country. (Cheers.) The Swiss have long since realized that the habits of discipline which military training inculcates have made their people

better workers, better behaved, and better citizens in every respect, and they know from bitter experience that without an efficient army they would be at the mercy of their more powerful neighbors whenever it suited them to cross the border. They remember what their fathers told them of the terrible trials they went through when their country was invaded in 1732, and how the effects of that were felt during many subsequent years, and the number of valuable lives that were lost from neglecting to take the most ordinary precautions; and they are determined, so far as it is in their power to prevent it, that such a terrible calamity shall never occur again. It is impossible for me to say how earnestly I wish that our fellow countrymen would take warning by, and follow the example of the Swiss. But as a consequence of trouble never having been brought near their own homes, they know nothing of the horrors of war. For many hundreds of years their battles have been fought on foreign soil, and mainly by the aid of allies and mercenary troops, and they refuse to believe that these islands can ever be successfully invaded. They flatter themselves that the Navy can do

everything that is needed—defend these shores, destroy the enemies' fleets, and protect our commerce. Our navy may most assuredly be depended upon to do all that a navy can do; but, unless I am very much mistaken, the sailors upon whose skill, courage, and intelligence the successful carrying out of these all-important duties would depend, would be the first to tell us that to enable them to destroy the enemies' fleets and protect our commerce, it is essential that their ships should not be tied to these coasts. (Cheers.) We must always remember that, however strong, however powerful our Navy may be, circumstances may arise over which the sailors may have no control, to prevent our fleets being on the spot at the critical moment. In order, therefore, to render these islands absolutely safe we must have, in addition to the Navy, a sufficient, efficient and properly organized land force. I am glad to think that the framework of such a force is now being formed by the Secretary of State for War. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman's scheme is clearly on the right lines so far as the County Associations are concerned; for whether a citizen army is established on a voluntary or on a compulsory system, it must be based on a territorial organization. But what we members of the National Service League cannot believe is, that the Army we require can ever be created unless all classes, high and low, rich and poor, men and women, take a practical interest in it, and feel that it belongs to them and that they belong to it in some form or other. (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts, after complimenting Mr. Marconi on his wireless telegraphy, said that the army must not be regarded as something apart, a separate entity, and whose training was often very much greater than the Swiss training of which they had heard that day. (Cheers.) The first message dealt with at the Irish station yesterday was received at 9 a.m., and was understood to be of a congratulatory character. It came from Cape Breton, but its contents and the name of the sender were not divulged. At midday, in honor of the occasion, a number of flags were displayed on the buildings composing the station, including those of England, Canada, and the United States. The Italian flag was, out of compliment to Mr. Marconi, also unfurled. Nobody was admitted to the premises without special permission from London; indeed, ever since the Marconi apparatus was erected within the building, visitors have been discouraged and have had every possible obstacle put in their way. The buildings so far erected are of a most primitive character. They consist mostly of wooden huts, the principal exception being the receiving and transmitting rooms, which form part of a permanent erection composed of steel. The electric current is generated in the power-house, the heat being supplied by three or four large boilers fed with coal and peat. There is an abundant supply of hard black peat within the grounds, and, although it possesses less than half the heating power of coal, its cheapness and abundance constitute an important factor from the commercial standpoint. Cables connect the power-house with a series of powerful condensers close to the instrument rooms. These condensers multiply the form of the electric current

and give enormous power once the switches are turned on. A number of tall masts, arranged in a line facing seawards, contain a perfect network of wires, and on these the messages are received and despatched. Visitors are not allowed into the despatch room, but no restrictions are placed on an inspection of the apartment where the messages are received. The operators here have a telephonic apparatus, with a very sensitive sounder attached to their ears, and it is their trained sense of hearing and distinguishing the Morse signals transmitted from the overhead wire and either rather than their sense of sight that enables them to detect the Morse signals. The arrival of a Marconiogram causes a deep booming noise within the building and vivid electric flashes on the wires inside, and outside the electric display is particularly brilliant when messages are being despatched.

An official stated yesterday that

signals are sent and received instantaneously, and that in all cases the sounds were conveyed to the operator or from the United Kingdom are transmitted via Galway. A speed of about 30 words per minute has already been attained in dealing with messages between Clifden and Cape Breton, an it is fully expected that better results will be secured in the near future.

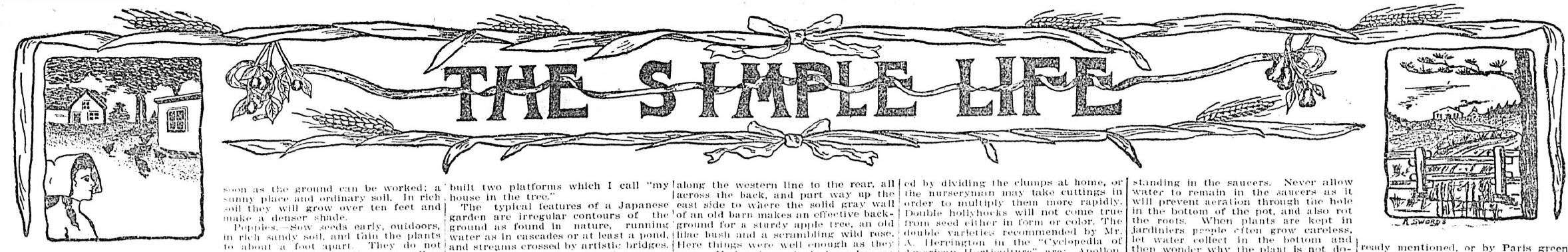
Colonel Seely, M.P., in seconding the vote of thanks, said he thought that in England our best plan was to back up the voluntary system commended to us by Mr. Haldane, and commended to us, and especially in regard to its voluntary principle, by the King. We should endeavor to persuade all and compel none.

Colonel N. Bowden-Smith, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Roberts, said that a large number of naval men knew perfectly well that the Navy had its limitations. There were 30 admirals among the members of the National Service League. When they heard about the Blue-water school and read very able letters in the paper from a very clever writer, they must remember that that writer was only representing his own views. There was a very strong body of naval men who were perfectly in accord with Lord Roberts. (Cheers.)

The D. E. Wood Butter company, of Elgin, Ill., sold its business, consisting of a chain of creameries producing \$3,000,000 worth of butter annually.

Marconi's Transatlantic Service

London Times.—Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs that what promises to be a momentous factor in the development of Marconi wireless telegraph



THE HOME GARDEN

How to Make a Flower Garden

Of course, this does not tell it all. There is a whole book devoted to this subject, and with the same title. But it is hoped that the following directions will cover the most important points, and help the beginner in getting the distracting details, and focusing the attention on the essentials.

Making a Plan and Order Early

Select or catalogues, and order early, while there is a good choice of seeds and plants. Make a man and lay out the work so that no time will be lost when spring work begins.

Flowers Every Garden Wants

A bulb bed; A border of hardy perennial flowers; Annuals to fill in; Vines for shade and screens.

A space in the vegetable garden for cut flowers.

A rose bed.

A border of wild flowers.

A window garden.

A few novelties and rarities.

Tools Every Gardener Wants

A wheel-hoe for straight rows.

A fork and rake to prepare for planting.

A push-hoe for the weeds.

A set of children's tools for light work.

Grass shears to clip the edges of the beds.

Spraying outfit for insecticides and for watering.

Trowel and hand weeder.

Dibber to use in transplanting.

Other Utensils Every Gardener Wants

A hotbed and a coldframe.

A garden line for straight planting.

A pair of gardener's gloves.

Stakes and dahlia poles for tall plants.

Chicken wire to use instead of stakes wherever possible.

Tobacco stems, kerosene emulsion, and other standard insecticides.

Flower pots, seed pans, shallow boxes, sieve, and rubber-bulb sprayer for window garden.

Some Fundamental Things

For the following subjects, see Making a Vegetable Garden. The directions for these all apply to flowers as well as vegetables:

Beginning a Wild Garden

Don't begin with the rare and difficult things like orchids, climbing arums, the fringed geranium, and laurel. You have the right to take these things from the wild. Respect the rights of others. If you really care for them buy them from a nurseryman who grows them and does not collect them from the wild. Take anything you like in the woods that is plentiful, but ask the owner first. Don't dig dog-tooth violets and trillium in the spring. Marry the place, and dig them in the summer when the bulbs are ripe.

To Prepare a Rose Bed.

Hybrid perennials are best for amateurs where the winters are severe. Choose a warm, sunny spot, protected from the wind. Have them far enough away from other plants so the roots are not deprived of food and the plants not shaded or strangled from the leaves of other plants. The soil should be well-drained and strong, rich and craggy. Dig the ground deeply, and remove rocks, stones and grass. Put plenty of manure at the bottom, replace the hard subsoil, replace the good topsoil, and fill with other good soil, mixed with well-decomposed manure.

The Lawn in Spring.

The action of frost and thawing makes the lawn uneven. To keep it smooth run the roller over it in the spring. This will also smooth down the ugly tunnels made by moles. Rolling may be continued later in the season if the weather is wet. Always roll off coarse manure or other rubbish before the grass starts to grow. Fertilize the lawn in March. Rake the bare spots and sow seed.

Weeds in the Lawn.

Never let weeds get a start in the lawn. To prevent this, let the spring seedling be a mixture of bone-meal. Weeding the first summer is especially important, but later weeding is better than none. It pays to dig down, turn up coarse manure or other rubbish before the grass starts to grow. Fertilize the lawn in March. Rake the bare spots and sow seed.

Annuals That Bloom Two Months or More

Under the best conditions these will give over two months bloom. Sow one sowing. Morning-glory, nasturtiums, petunias, zinnias, calendula annuals, hairy alyssum, marigolds, nigromantica, Phlox drummondii, stocks, and verbena.

The Easiest Annuals to Grow

For flowers which will give a good return in bloom for a minimum of care and in ordinary soil, plant Zinnia petiolaris, marigold, corn-flower, corn-flax, poppies, nasturtiums, calceolaria, episcia, morning-glories, nasturtiums, and sweet-peas. These are some least attacked by disease and insects and surest to bloom.

Plants for Edgings

Dwarf morning-glories, double daisies, forget-me-nots, violets, sweet-alyssum, pansies, portulaca, and canary.

Tall Plants for Backgrounds

Hollyhocks, castor beans, sunflowers, cosmos, plume poppies (Boccaccio).

Do Not Transplant These

A garden in Japan is a representation of the scenery of the country, and at the same time, it is a poetical conception, as has been tersely put, "it expresses a mood of nature and also a mood of man." On my return home I had a great desire to have such a garden of my own, following nature as I found it in our New England woods, and my own moods. My father entered into the project with enthusiasm, and our Japanese "boy" Koshiro, whom we brought home with us, was of great assistance. We chose for its location the irregular ground about a large oak, where most needed. The fence extends

soon as the ground can be worked; a sunny place and ordinary soil. In rich soil they will grow over ten feet and make a dense shade.

Poppy—Sow seeds early, outdoors, in rich sandy soil, and thin the plants to about a foot apart. They do not bear transplanting. Do not allow seed to ripen.

Portulaca—Sow seed thickly when the ground is warm, in light soil, in sunny place. Thin out to five inches apart.

Permanent Vines for Shade and Screens

To cover foundations or walls use English ivy and Boston ivy, for foliage only.

For fences use Virginia creeper, for foliage, and white clematis for flowers.

For a flowering vine to cover a dead tree use trumpet vine.

For climbing vines for veranda use honeysuckles, purple or white clematis and Crimson Rambler roses.

Vines for Temporary Screens

For fences use morning glories.

For screening out-buildings or unattractive views, build trellises and plant, for both ornament and foliage, gourds, scarlet runners, or morning glories.

The Spring-Planted Bulbs

Canna—Plants can be lifted in October and will continue to bloom in the house till after Christmas.

Daffodils like a deep, rich soil and a good supply of water. Set out in April or May three feet apart, and stake the plants.

Gladstones as early as the ground is in good condition and every two weeks until for succession.

Iris—Iris are hardy and like a good garden soil. English and Japanese varieties can be planted from September to December with three inches of soil above the bulb. German irises have the widest variety of colors. These and the Japanese need a moist soil or else generous watering. The former bloom in May and June, and are followed by the latter which flower the next year. They must be well established before they will bloom, but make up for the deficiency in the size and rich coloring of their flowers.

Tulip—Tulips require rich, deep, warm soil and well-drained spot, and will appreciate a good supply of water. Plant one inch deep June 1st, and give ordinary care.

Tuberous Begonias

Put these in March and transplant June 1st, six inches apart in rich soil. Mulch to keep the roots cool.

Begonias

As soon as the paint was dry on that lattice we planted vines its entire length. The first summer we thought how beautiful those vines would grow to be! Meanwhile we sowed sweet-peas everywhere. They shaded from white at one end of the lattice to a deep maroon at the other end. It was a wonderful crop. Sweet-peas seem to be growing where none had grown before. I seemed a hopeless job to dig them. Finally the weed was driven out by planting clover abundantly. Clover is the best weed-destroyer we have ever found. Since then we have used chemical fertilizers.

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Meanwhile we sowed sweet-peas everywhere. They shaded from white at one end of the lattice to a deep maroon at the other end. It was a wonderful crop. Sweet-peas seem to be growing where none had grown before. I seemed a hopeless job to dig them. Finally the weed was driven out by planting clover abundantly. Clover is the best weed-destroyer we have ever found. Since then we have used chemical fertilizers.

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THE SIMPLE LIFE



How to Properly Fatten Fowls

Good prices are to be obtained for fine table fowls, and this should tempt poultry keepers who have plenty of space to give some attention to this branch of poultry culture. In some districts, fattening is carried on by special "fattlers," who buy up the chickens in their neighborhood, and submit them to a regular diet. But in many parts of the country there are no professional fattlers, and the chickens are sent to the market by the farmers and others who rear them without any preliminary preparation in the matter of feeding. Those, however, who have eaten fowls that have been fattened, have generally found them superior to those that have gone through no preparation. It will be remembered that the fowl is to be larded with fat; only that the quality of the flesh has to be improved and made tender and that the quantity of meat to be increased.

The splendid specimens that are to be seen in the table poultry section at our leading shows are strong evidence of the improvement that can be wrought by clever feeding. The weight per couple of some of the dead chickens exceeds twenty pounds, and this will give some idea of what can be produced with care and skill.

There are so many breeds of fowls suitable for the table that there is no excuse for the miserable little chickens still too often seen, which will not lay on flesh however well they may be fed. There is no better fowl for eating than a cross between the Dorking cock and Indian Game hens, or from the sexes reversed. The Langshan, too, is an excellent bird, with a quantity of meat in the right place, and so also is the Houdan, besides many other first-rate breeds.

To fatten fowls, they are confined in coops or pens, and fed at regular periods on a fixed diet. When first shut up they are fasted for about 12 hours to give them an appetite for the new treatment. They are fed three times a day at stated times. The food usually consists of soft meal, corn meal, pea meal, barley meal or ground oats. This is mixed to a thin state with skim milk, and given in a wooden trough fastened to the front of the coop. At the end of about a week, the food is made thicker; some beef or mutton fat is added, the quantity of which is gradually increased. No water is required and grain is not necessary, though some fattlers give boiled barley for the last feed at night. Some flat grit is provided. The food must never be given when stale or sour. If a bird appears not to thrive during the process it should be turned out in an open run without food for twenty-four hours, and then replaced in the coop and tried again.

Some chickens fatten much more rapidly than others, but about three weeks is the usual time for the treatment to continue, before they are ready for the table. After a chicken is fattened it will not remain in the same state, but will go off and become out of health if the same diet is persisted in. It is therefore necessary to calculate the time if the birds are required for eating at any particular date. No amount of feeding will make an old fowl tender; skilful cooking alone can do this. A cockerel that has been allowed to run with hens will as a rule prove tough and hard.

The Winter Egg Problem

With the wind blowing at almost a hurricane clip, the air filled with snow and the temperature running way down below zero, and all vegetation taking its long winter sleep, to go into a nice, comfortable poultry house where the fowls are singing and scratching and shellling out eggs at a good profit, and as happy and contented as rolling in the cool dust under the shade of a friendly tree on a midsummer day, or chasing grasshoppers over the meadow during the pleasant days of autumn, is enough to arouse in the heart of most anyone a deep longing to possess such a poultry house and such a happy and profitable flock of fowls. This is no dream, nor the product of a fertile imagination. Such a poultry house and such a happy, profitable flock of fowls may be seen on many a poultryman's ranch during the coming winter. It did not used to be so in years past, but the poultrymen are solving the problem along with the many others in poultry culture; they are coming more and more to understand the requirements necessary to produce, or rather to induce the fowls to shell out eggs when the elements are raging without.

Already the poultrymen are getting their fowls into winter quarters. Some have even had them in for a month or more, perhaps. It is the aim to get them into winter quarters as early as possible, as changing from one location to another is not productive of good results. In getting the fowls in early they become used to their new quarters and get down to business early in the season, and then with proper care keep shellling out eggs all winter long with apparently no notice of conditions out in the open. But from the fact that these eggs bring a handsome price, the amateur, or novice, should not conclude that it is all profit. Such is not the case. It takes better care and more feed to produce a given number of eggs in winter under the most favorable conditions than in spring and early summer, which is the natural egg producing season. On the other hand, because winter eggs are not all profit and the problem of securing them seems difficult, or various attempts to secure them have proven unsuccessful, the amateur should not be discouraged from putting forth efforts along this line. The results when one masters the problem are sufficient to warrant one in putting forth the necessary effort.

Some suggestions along the line of proper requirements in the way of housing and feeding for winter egg production may be of interest. Poultrymen differ somewhat in the prob-

lem of proper housing. The open front poultry house has its ardent advocates, and it no doubt has points of excellence, and instances are on record where fowls have spent severe winters in an open house and produced most excellent results. At one of the northern experiment stations the best results were obtained with an open front poultry house such as referred to above. It was single walled with the cracks battened and about one-half the front open, but so as to be closed on stormy days. The roosting quarters were in the same building and were not protected, the fowls roosting in the same temperature as they remained in during the day. In this kind of a house the egg production was greater, there was a higher per cent of fertility and healthier fowls. What might be called a warm house was experimented with at the same time and did not prove satisfactory—the fowls were not so healthy, the egg production not so good and the germs weak. Houses of a medium character were also used and while they produced better results than the warm house they did not come up to the cold, open front style. This would lead one to believe that the open front buildings with their sitting rooms are good, but then I would have their nests made of earth hollowed out about the shape of a wash bowl lined with straw. I believe better hatches are secured where an inverted sod is used. The earth retains the heat and radiates it back again, keeping the underpart of the eggs almost as warm as the upper part. Move your turkey quietly at night to her new nest filled with porcine or hen eggs. So soon as you think she has accepted of the new situation place the turkey eggs under her. Be sure to keep feed and water where they are easily accessible. Rather leave her to herself than to disturb her too much, as the quieter she sits the better hatch you may expect.—Poultry Topics.

How to Care for Canaries

As a little feathered pet the canary bird is the most popular in our homes, but it requires intelligent care as it has a very delicate constitution. When in good health, the plainer the food given canaries the better. The special mixed seed used should consist of one part of the best quality of Sicilian canary seed, very clean—that is, free from dust and grit and three parts sweet German summer rape. Hemp seed should never be given to canaries. It causes them to lose their feathers out of season, makes them too plump, and spoils the clear quality of their song. A little green food should be given each day. See that it is always perfectly fresh, and never damp or wet. Give a small bit of lettuce, watercress leaf, or dandelion, and not less than four times a week some silver or red gravel. Grit, with birds as with poultry, is a prime necessity to insure good digestion. The red gravel contains iron and is especially good for this purpose on that account.

Sugar or cake should never be given to these little songsters. Celery also

is on the list of taboo food. A friend

nearly lost her bird as a consequence

of giving it celery for "green food."

A bit of hard-boiled egg with a tiny speck of cayenne dropped on it should be given occasionally.

In molting time canaries should have heavier food, more hard-boiled eggs

(with the dash of cayenne) and some finely rolled cracker crumbs mixed in.

Crumble the yolk quite fine and sift into it a few grains of pulverized sugar.

At this critical period the canary naturally stops singing. The temperature of the room is also important; it

should be warmer than usual, at least

seventy degrees, but this does not

mean that the air should be close or

the room badly ventilated. If the cage is hung in a draft it will cause the tiny bird to be cold, and this

would be very disastrous in the molt

ing season, causing the bird to molt

a month earlier. At this time the water for the bath should be tepid.

The temperature the bird lives in is

also important, aside from the molting period. We are apt to forget that heat rises, and, as the bird-cage hangs much higher than we sit, there is a corresponding increase in the temperature. The cage should hang out on the veranda on all possible occasions, as out-door life is as beneficial for our pets as it is for us. A canary loves the sunshine. Care must be taken that the sun shining directly on the cage is not too hot. The sunshine which filters through the leaves of a cool vine is just right on warm days, or the sun's heat may be tempered to the right degree of comfort by the intervention of a cloth thrown over the cage. Cover to within two or three inches of the bottom, and have the color of the cloth a cheerful yellow.

This cloth, which may be a square of the color mentioned, or a pretty light green muslin will be required at other times, as at night, or when some unusual noise is due to occur which is apt to startle these little sensitive creatures. Many canaries are very timid; when this is the case it is useless trying to reassure them, as the heart is weak and they need very gentle treatment.

The turkey tom will need a little extra care these days. He has grown

unusually proud and spends much of his time strutting about, seldom taking any time to dust and often neglecting to eat a sufficient amount.

We have known toms to become so infested with lice as to cause their death, while the hens of the same flock seemed to keep free from lice by using the dust freely. It is a good plan to dust the tom often with some good louse powder and to give him extra feed and see that he eats it, as much depends on the head of your flock.

Keep your future stock well in mind as they depend on the parent birds that you are now dealing with. And with vigorous, healthy breeding stock to work with and an unceasing interest in your future stock your results will be most gratifying. The breeding stock should be well fed, though not fattened, as they pick up gruel lead about the bayard and by this time are beginning to "hump for the green." We find our turkeys mostly com during the winter, but in February we diminished their corn ration and began feeding sunflower seed and wheat. As the sunshine grows warmer and grass has made a good showing, you will be fortunate if you have rye, raps, clover or good early pasture of some kind near by; for then your turkeys will need no feed. Of course, turkeys that are confined must be fed, and care taken that they have a well-balanced ration, as they have no chance to remedy a faulty ration as the bird is free range does.

Gather the eggs promptly that they

are needed, but successive plantings of

eggs all winter long with apparently

no notice of conditions out in the open. But from the fact that these

eggs bring a handsome price, the amateur, or novice, should not conclude that it is all profit. Such is not the case. It takes better care and more feed to produce a given number of eggs in winter under the most favorable conditions than in spring and early summer, which is the natural egg producing season. On the other hand, because winter eggs are not all profit and the problem of securing them seems difficult, or various attempts to secure them have proven unsuccessful, the amateur should not be discouraged from putting forth efforts along this line. The results when one masters the problem are sufficient to warrant one in putting forth the necessary effort.

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time and did not prove satisfactory.

Some advise a daily turning, but we

get best results when the eggs are

left undisturbed.

With go about among your tur-

keys often, talk to them, have them

know you as their friend, and never,

if possible, allow them to be scared or

frightened in any way; they will soon

learn your voice and readily await

your coming.

Give those early pullets good com-

fortable quarters and plenty of the

right kind of feed.

Don't mix the breeds. One breed is

generally enough for the average

farmer to look after.

While the modern incubator is so

built as to hatch the biggest propor-

tion of good eggs with the least

amount of trouble, it won't run itself.

Don't buy a machine unless you are

prepared to give it attention.

Incubate and the chicks cost as much

as the eggs.

Leave you provided plenty of dust

for the winter bath?

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POLICING THE WILDERNESS

By W. G. Fitzgerald in The Outlook, New York

Take the public services of both Americas by and large, from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia, and I doubt whether you will match the record of the famous Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. How a handful of three hundred law officers, adventurous, fearless, and luminously honest, keep entire order in an Arctic wilderness five times as large as Great Britain—here, surely, is a story worth telling.

And it makes reading quite as good as its promise. For here is a "precinct" covering 197,000 square miles of silent waste, icy yet golden-peopled mainly by Indians and Eskimos, with a few thousand whites, who are apt to think that no law goes so near as this to the North Pole. But the wildest of them knows different now. "Get the man"—the classic motto of the Northwest Mounted Police, is known and felt from the ocean to the innermost recesses of the wilderness.

A thousand miles on the ice, "pushing" by dog team and komatik, through unexplored haunts of bear and wolf, is a common marching order for these splendid pioneers. It does one good to read the record of their work. And much digging is required to get at the facts, for the N.W.M.P. have a good, healthy scorn of boast and advertisement.

You will meet them first as you enter Canadian territory by the famous White Pass, where Old Glory floats side by side with the clustered crosses of the Dominion. Soon the four snorting engines come to a standstill, and a quiet gentlemanly officer enters the car to examine baggage. You will find there that you can no more escape your own shadow than one of these "Guardians of the North" whenever you go in this seemingly limitless Yukon territory.

At Tagish, on the lonely Six Mile,

you come upon a cluster of tumble-down log shanties. Push on further down the mighty Yukon and every twenty miles or so you can see the Union Jack floating from a log hut that shelters a police detachment.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when these now desolate stations throbbed with life and energy, and the golden Yukon was a great highway of traffic. Then, as now, these officers were true Samaritans in the wilderness. Their willing hands uplifted wayfarers fainting on the road. The numbered and the sick and the dying were cared for; and at the same time strong active feet were held in leash to track a miscreant to swift justice. It will never be known how many lives were saved, how many of the lawless held in check, by the officers in those feverish times.

Today the Northwest Mounted Police have two great centres, one at Dawson, the other at White Horse.

And, wonderful to say, just as telephone or telegraph operator feels the beat of a crowded city's pulse miles away, so does the commanding officer at these headquarters know everything that goes on even in the remotest region of his stupendous precinct.

For over a thousand miles the unobtrusive telegraph line runs beside the mighty flood and patrol systems on the various creeks and trails assist in preserving order. It is a fact that on the great road between Dawson and White Horse, more than three hundred and twenty miles, the traveler today is positively safer than if he were driving along a country road in eastern Canada or any settled part of Alaska.

No man starts down the great Yukon in a small boat without numbering and registering his craft, as well as his own name and business. There are justice and redress for every one, no matter how remote his location. Let a humble miner's cache be stolen and forthwith a diligent search that may cover five hundred miles will be made for it, and after that summary vengeance will surely fall upon the thief. As I shall show, no expense is spared; and sometimes hundreds of even thousands of dollars will be spent in a case—only to find that the thieves were bears, after all!

Let serious accident befall a man in some lonely camp, and no city hospital could be more urgent and self-sacrificing in hurrying relief than those Mounties. Many a stirring tale might be told of how the sick and wounded, whites and Indians alike, have been brought into hospital over painful and dangerous trails, through icy mountain passes and menacing torrents.

Quite recently news came to headquarters at White Horse that a Russian Jew woodchopper living in a lonely section had accidentally been killed. At five minutes' notice one of the surgeons and a constable were dropping down the river in a little canoe. They covered one hundred and seventy miles of dangerous water, made a conscientious investigation of the entire case, and buried the dead man. That the trip was made at a season when the great river was liable to freeze at any time and leave the men stranded was a detail not to be considered.

But comes first with this magnificent force, and that without any pose or pretense. But before I pass to the marvels of their purely police duties, let me say something of their miscellaneous work. For this is various indeed. They are expected to enforce the export tax of two and one half per cent, on gold dust. As the train starts from White Horse to Skagway, courteous, keen-eyed officers board the car and are not to be denied, no matter how ingenious the smuggler. And the

same system is carried out on boats leaving Dawson for the Lower Yukon. Last season the value of the gold dust on which this export tax was paid amounted to \$9,932,474.

The carrying of the mails, too, to many of the remote mining creeks falls to the lot of the police; and were not for this service, thousands of white men scattered over this vast and forbidding country in mining and logging camps would be altogether shut off from the outside world for the greater part of the year.

This brings me to the interesting correspondence received by the police at both headquarters. Every year hundreds, if not thousands, of letters come from many parts of the world inquiring for missing relatives and friends, vaguely believed to have gone to Klondike. The superintendent at Dawson reports that out of two hundred and fifty-four inquiries made for missing persons his staff supplied valuable detailed information in one hundred and three cases. Thus it would really seem as if this handful of men were more in touch with events in this vast wilderness than the police of an ordinary city.

The Indians are also looked after, and clothes and rations issued to them by the Northwest Mounted Police, who appear to be ubiquitous. It is little wonder that the needy and suffering, as well as the lawless, should know these picturesquely fellows. Their summer uniform is a cowboy hat, bright red shirt, and blue trousers, with broad yellow stripes running down and disappearing into high-heeled boots.

How the men in the remotest posts contrive to divert themselves in such a wilderness is a marvel. Books and magazines, however, are regularly circulated in all districts; and the officers are all expert in tobogganing, skating and curling. There are two penitentiaries, one at Dawson and the other at White Horse; and last year something like a dozen convicts and a hundred common jail prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in these places. It will be seen at once that these proportions are absurdly small, considering not only the vast size of the Territory, but also its population.

The commissioned officers of the force act as Judges, making monthly tours to hold courts at remote stations. Just think of a Justice of the peace having to "mush" with a dog team sixty miles a day with the thermometer 70 degrees below zero! The government insists, however, that no man shall "mush" alone in the depth of winter; neglect of this precaution has caused many a good man to leave his bones in the wilderness.

And that police judge will hold informal court at some desolate spot, perhaps three hundred miles from his

starting-point. In case of murder or sudden death he will hold an inquiry or an inquiry into some serious accident. He and his colleagues, too, collect revenue from the lumber camps, act as sanitary officers, take the census, suppress smuggling, assist the telegraph repairers, and accompany the doctors during any epidemic among Indians or Eskimos. All these things and much more does the Northwest Mounted Police do, and do well, without advertisement or any other inducement save that of bare sense of duty. And their thoroughness is such that their very name inspires respect in a wilderness of two thousand miles.

It is little more than ten years since Inspector Constantine and Sergeant Brown were sent from Regina to investigate the smuggling and gold-snatching on the creeks of Forty Mile River. Here they built a fort and were swallowed up. No news of them reached the "outside" as the larger world is called on the Yukon. Certainly the Arctic winter is a pretty effective barrier. Then came the first discovery of gold in Bonanza Creek, and the wild rush to the Klondike, that called imperatively for police reinforcements.

And so gradually these officers drove a line of posts through that vast region, and arranged patrols—widely scattered. It is true; separated by wild expanses of wind-swept snow and mighty ice-choked rivers. But there was always the patient dog team for these immense journeys, and in summer the canoe, or perhaps a horse, almost as knowing as his rider.

Nothing could stop the man, however. On he went for fifty miles to the mouth of the Chandler Creek, over a melting trail in warm weather, with the dogs breaking through the ice from time to time. Returning to Fort Yukon, Smith waited for the giant floes to break up, and soon he was joined once more by Seeley.

The two men started down the giant stream in a twenty-foot canoe, carrying a tent, a little stove, a mast with a leg-of-mutton sail, and a slender outfit of provisions. All the way down they were ploughed by gigantic masses of floating ice. Sailing when there was a fair wind, watching the grinding drifts day and night, pulling with the current when the wind was against them, the two men pushed doggedly on.

Remember, they soon entered a part of the Yukon where the vast river is ten miles wide. Strong head-winds, with heavy seas and roaring ice-masses, made their position a terror by day and night. Yet they never abandoned their frail craft. It was past June ere they reached the river's mouth and started for St. Michael's, another ninety miles off.

The boat was full of towering floes, so that the canoe had frequently to be dragged with harness. Often the two officers would go down through a soft spot, up to the neck in the icy water. For many days they had nothing to drink but tea made from the brackish water of Behring Sea; and constant watch had to be kept lest an

icy wave and slew in cold blood a couple of miners, Fred Clayton and L. Rele; these had made their pile and were bound for the distant "outside." With them was Lineman Fournier of the Telegraph service, and he too was slaughtered in the silent waste where the bandits never dreamed of a nest.

Yet O'Brien was caught and hanged. He had evidently murdered his accomplice Graves, and cast his body under the eternal lee of the Yukon, that he might not claim his share of the bloody gold.

Now a witness whose testimony was vital in the case had to be sought somewhere throughout the length and breadth of the Territory. And off went Smith and Seeley from Forty Mile on April day. The trail lay along river ice, which at that time of the year was soft and cut up.

They reached Circle City, and from here Smith went on alone. Some twenty-five miles beyond his dogs fell through one of the open places in the trail, and in the smash-up the lonely man was thrown from the sled and his right leg severely injured. The limb swelled to twice its normal size, yet Smith, mindful of the motto of the Force, "mushed" on to Fort Yukon, where an amateur doctor found his leg black and blue from knee to toe.

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The men were thirty-eight days in making the fort, and only twenty-five in coming back to Dawson, for they found a remarkably short cut at Seela Pass.

One might think that with lawless men here and there in so tremendous a wilderness it would be next to impossible to detect and punish crime. Yet the records of the Yukon show just the contrary. Take the notorious triple murder of June, 1902, committed by the French Canadians, Victor Fournier and Edouard La Belle. The former was a well known desperado; La Belle had been a decent citizen until he met Fournier. Both had gambled away such gold as they had won, and now planned to go up the Yukon to

off-shore breeze haul them out into the ocean.

On reaching St. Michael's they had accomplished a journey of seventeen hundred miles! And every human habitation along that route had been visited, for they were trailing their man all the way. At St. Michael's it was found that the fugitives had gone to Nome and taken steamer thence for Seattle. Thither followed the indefatigable Smith in search of his witness—only to find there telegrams telling that the murderer O'Brien had, after all, been convicted without the long-sought testimony.

This is but a sample of these men's work. Another was the trip to Fort McPherson, and back—a thousand miles of awful country in midwinter. It was necessary to maintain communication with that desolate spot, Herschel Island, where the police keep a station in latitude 70 degrees north, to prevent whalers from selling liquor to the Indians.

There was not so much as a track, Force, Constables Mapley, Daves, and Rowley, were selected for the journey, and they started out on Christmas Day with a couple of Indian scouts, each of whom took a team of five dogs, as also did each of the officers. You may be sure those dogs were carefully chosen, powerful and sagacious "huskies" of Porcupine Creek. Each dog weighed from ninety-six to one hundred and fifteen pounds.

There was not so much as a track, so each man wore snow-shoes, while the dog teams were hitched to toboggans instead of sleds. It was a run across the top of the world. Chute, chute, chute, then up a mile of mountain standing on end! That is how one of the men described it.

In glissading down icy precipices the dogs would be unharnessed, the best route down picked out by experienced eyes, and then the toboggans, with their precious loads of food, committed to the tremendous slope. The way lay across an unexplored wilderness, yet the most serious accident was that one of the best dogs broke its leg and had to be shot.

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White Horse and there lie in wait for rich passengers whom they might murder on the way down river to Dawson.

Their victims were three of their own countrymen, who readily agreed to the price for the down-river trip. While in camp near the mouth of the Stewart river, however, La Belle deliberately killed two of the unfortunate with his rifle, and Fournier shot the third. Not until two years later did the river give up the bodies of the victims. The police set to work with characteristic vigor; for, as I have shown, they keep track of all travelers along the Yukon.

Fournier was located in Dawson, but La Belle was apparently lost on the "outside." Then began a man-hunt such as the police of the wilderness have never seen. La Belle had time to get thousands of miles away, yet Detective W. H. Welsh, of the Secret Service of the Force, took charge of the case, and said simply he would "get the man."

From Dawson he went to Seattle, armed with the necessary extradition papers, making inquiries all along the way. How two Edouard La Belles turned up to confuse the detective is a pretty long story. Welsh, however, was joined by P. A. Rook, of the Secret Service, and they began an amazingly thorough search in every logging camp tributary to Puget Sound. La Belle, it should be explained, had worked on the Yukon as a woodchopper.

The man was trailed unerringly from Seattle to Butte, Montana. The trail led them next to Spokane, Washington, and thence to Rossland, British Columbia; back again thence southward among the construction gangs working on the Southern Pacific Railroad. We next find Welsh and Rook at Ogden, Utah, and on the Nevada-California line. At each camp visited Rook played the role of timekeeper, newly employed in that section. In this capacity he took the names of all the men; and one memorable day he came out of a tent some three miles from Wadsworth, Nevada, and gave Detective Welsh the long-sought signal that his man was within. Sure enough, there was the murderer, sitting on the side of his bunk, having just turned out to work on the night shift.

Welsh walked up, held out his hand if he shaketh, and the handcuffs were snapped upon his wrist. Both he and Fournier confessed, but were hanged all the same. The long and patient quest cost at least \$25,000. But then the Northwest Mounted Police 'got the man,' and it is the realization of that motto, with the Samaritan role already detailed, that has made their name respected throughout the wilderness.

Early History of Bank Notes

The Chinese are said to be the inventors of bank notes. Some authorities are of opinion that bank notes were known about 119 B.C., in the reign of the Emperor On-ti, says the Belfast Whig. At this time the court was in want of money, and for the purpose of raising it Klaproth tells us that the Prime Minister hit on the following device. When any princes or courtiers entered the Imperial presence it was customary to cover the face with a piece of skin. It was first decreed then that for this purpose the skin of certain white deer kept in one of the Royal parks should alone be permitted, and then these pieces of skin were sold for a high price.

Again, certain authorities assert that the oldest bank notes, called "hanging money" or "convenient money," were first issued in China in 2697 B.C. These notes were similar to modern bank notes, they bore the name of the bank, the date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it. Indications of its value in figures, in words, and in the pictorial representation of coins or heaps of coins equal in amount to its face value, and a notice of the pains and penalties for counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation to Industry and Thrift—"Produce all you can; spend with economy."

The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry tree. One issue in 1399 B.C. is preserved in the Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg.

The British museum possess a very old and very rare Chinese bank note. It was in the reign of Hung Woo, the founder of the Ming dynasty, who died in 1398. The real money value of the note is but a dollar, but it is one of the only issues of paper currency ever granted by the Chinese government. Only another similar note is said to be in existence, this being in the possession of the Oriental society of St. Petersburg. Its value to native bankers and note-collectors is well known throughout China.

A former governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Pope Hennessy, purchased the note at an auction of the effects of a deceased captain of one of the Chinese customs cruisers, who had amassed a large number of Chinese coins and notes, among which was the Ming bank note.

The Bank of Stockholm, which commenced in 1668, was the first bank in Europe to issue bank notes, which until that time were totally unknown in the west.

A period of 64 years had elapsed from the starting of bank notes up to the time of the first forgery. The first forged Bank of England note was the act of Richard William Vaughan, a Stafford linen draper, who started this era of crime in 1738. This man was in good circumstances, and a fairly good position, but conceived the idea from the desire to appear greater than he really was. He employed many artists in different parts of the notes, and it was through one of them that the crime was discovered. The man deposited the notes in the hands of a young lady to whom he was attached as a proof of his wealth.

The punishment of death for forgery was abolished in England in 1837. Many years ago the Bank of England was in constant trouble on account of the numerous forgeries perpetrated upon it. Between 1797 and 1818 there were nearly one thousand prosecutions

of persons for forging Bank of England notes, and three hundred and thirteen capital convictions. After an act was passed in 1798 enabling the Bank of England to issue notes under the value of five pounds, forgers increased amazingly, and in the eight years subsequent to less than one hundred and forty-six persons perished on the gallows for the crime of forgery on the bank.

Some years ago, at a nobleman's house near Hyde Park, a dispute arose concerning a certain portion of scripture when a dead man who was present declared that any such text existed, and a Bible was called for. A dusty old copy of the Scriptures was at length produced, which had not been removed from its shelf since the death of the nobleman's mother, many years before.

When it was opened, it was found that five bank notes, one for five hundred francs, the other four for one hundred francs, had been gnawed to pieces by mice. He collected the fragments and sent them to the Bank of France, which, after much pains in trying to fit together the pieces, reported that a considerable portion of the notes was missing and suggested that as mice do not eat fine paper, but simply cut it up to carry away as lining material for their nests, he should organize a hunt and seek for the abode of the despilers. The farmer at once demolished an old wall pierced with mice holes, and found a nest composed of the precious fragments. These were put together and sent to the bank where the officials managed to put them in with the pieces previously torn, and accordingly paid the farmer the value of the notes.

In the year 1852 a ten-pound note was presented at a London bank and cashed by a sharp-witted clerk who, on the same day, disposed of it for forty pounds beyond its original value. It happened that on the back of the note was painted a clever and realistic view of the battle of Waterloo, and this painting realized the price beyond the desire for personal success?

A valuable ingredient, when properly mixed with other things, was a desire for personal success, which was not a thing with which it was safe to be left alone, without better motives also. Did the forces of public life and their opponents broaden their view as it ought to do, or did it tend to make them more partisan? And, again, in the trial of public life, which sometimes, when sessions were prolonged, came to seem like grinding in a prison house, they find that they were losing their feeling for literature and art and that was most beautiful and pleasant in the world, or were they keeping that alive within them?

Sometimes he thought that, in the strain of politics, there was something which crushed out of them all those finer pleasures of the imagination, which every man ought to cherish and keep. He ought, perhaps, to make an exception as regarded golf. Between golf and politics there seemed to be some subtle affinity which made both flourish together. But they ought to endeavor, however, great the strain of public life, to keep alive and cultivate the ideals and fineness of spirit without which